

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.  
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.  
OFFICIAL ADMIRALTY have given  
Official permission for raising a  
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be  
strictly limited to Public School or  
University Men and who will serve  
together as a Unit.  
Training is now going forward.  
Applicants desiring to enrol should  
apply at once to  
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,  
4, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.  
GOD SAVE THE KING.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

\$140  
TRIUMPH  
PEDAL  
CYCLES  
The Best British Bicycle.  
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,  
Phone 27.

No. 17,955. 號五 五九千九七萬一第 日一十二月十年卯乙. HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1915. 六拜禮 號七十二月一十年四國民華中. PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.  
Nov. 28th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. SENECA.  
Nov. 29th.—Europe (via Negapatam), per s.s. MISHIMA MARU.  
TO DEPART.  
Nov. 27th.—Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. VILLE DE LA CROIX.  
Nov. 27th.—Europe (via Siberia), at 5 p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.  
Nov. 30th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 10 a.m., per s.s. KAI MARU.  
Nov. 30th.—Europe (via Siberia), at 11 a.m., per s.s. TENYO MARU.  
Nov. 30th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Kail, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TENYO MARU.  
Nov. 30th.—Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. CHICAGO MARU.  
Dec. 1st.—Europe (via Siberia), at 11 a.m., per s.s. EXPRESS OF JAPAN.  
Dec. 1st.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. EXPRESS OF JAPAN.  
Dec. 2nd.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KATORI MARU.  
Dec. 3rd.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. SARDINIA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

## INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 875 lbs. net.  
In Bags 200 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " to 10.00 " " 10 "  
10.00 " to 11.00 " " 15 "  
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " 10 "  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 "  
1.15 " to 1.45 " " 15 "  
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 10 "  
2.15 " to 3.00 " " 15 "  
3.00 " to 3.10 " " 10 "  
NIGHT CARS.  
4.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half-Hour.  
100 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.  
Every Quarter-Hour.  
SUNDAYS.  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 " to 11.00 " " 10 "  
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 15 "  
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 " " 10 "  
6.00 " to 6.30 " " 15 "  
6.30 " to 7.00 " " 15 "  
7.00 " to 8.10 " " 10 "  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.  
SUNDAYS.  
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Notes.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong 13th June, 1915. [1042]

## SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL in the City. Near to everywhere, and providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.

Rates \$4 and \$5 per day.

Special terms to monthly guests.

Cable address Telephone No. 2510.  
SAVOY. C. A. BIDDLE, Manager

## MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.O., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODER USED.  
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers. Manufacturers of Contrad Condensers, Steam Engines, Bronze Castings, Parsons' Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.  
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.  
Docks No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.  
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 714 feet.  
Width of Entrances on bottom ... 77 " 53 88 "  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 35 " 24 34 "  
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.  
The Salvage Steamer "OUBA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.  
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.  
FLOATING DOCKS.  
Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.  
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 480 feet. " 580 feet.  
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 66 " " 68 "  
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 29 " " 38 "  
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonsaki).  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.  
GRAVING DOCK.  
Length on Keel Blocks ... 368 feet 0 inch.  
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 66 " 0 "  
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "  
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.  
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. 606

## THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

### KAIPING COAL:

Now well-known throughout the East for STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIP'S BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

### KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best quality English Cokes or FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

### HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE

### FIRECLAY.

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD: MAISHAN, HONGKONG. TELEPHONE NO. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44]

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRTEEN-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Saiton (Tringto) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

| NORTH BOUND.   |                |                |                | SOUTH BOUND.   |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1st Class Fare | 2nd Class Fare | 3rd Class Fare | 4th Class Fare | 1st Class Fare | 2nd Class Fare | 3rd Class Fare | 4th Class Fare |
| \$ 1.00        | 50             | 30             | 20             | \$ 1.00        | 50             | 30             | 20             |
| 1.50           | 75             | 45             | 30             | 1.50           | 75             | 45             | 30             |
| 2.00           | 1.00           | 60             | 40             | 2.00           | 1.00           | 60             | 40             |
| 2.50           | 1.25           | 75             | 50             | 2.50           | 1.25           | 75             | 50             |
| 3.00           | 1.50           | 90             | 60             | 3.00           | 1.50           | 90             | 60             |
| 3.50           | 1.75           | 105            | 70             | 3.50           | 1.75           | 105            | 70             |
| 4.00           | 2.00           | 120            | 80             | 4.00           | 2.00           | 120            | 80             |
| 4.50           | 2.25           | 135            | 90             | 4.50           | 2.25           | 135            | 90             |
| 5.00           | 2.50           | 150            | 100            | 5.00           | 2.50           | 150            | 100            |
| 5.50           | 2.75           | 165            | 110            | 5.50           | 2.75           | 165            | 110            |
| 6.00           | 3.00           | 180            | 120            | 6.00           | 3.00           | 180            | 120            |
| 6.50           | 3.25           | 195            | 130            | 6.50           | 3.25           | 195            | 130            |
| 7.00           | 3.50           | 210            | 140            | 7.00           | 3.50           | 210            | 140            |
| 7.50           | 3.75           | 225            | 150            | 7.50           | 3.75           | 225            | 150            |
| 8.00           | 4.00           | 240            | 160            | 8.00           | 4.00           | 240            | 160            |
| 8.50           | 4.25           | 255            | 170            | 8.50           | 4.25           | 255            | 170            |
| 9.00           | 4.50           | 270            | 180            | 9.00           | 4.50           | 270            | 180            |
| 9.50           | 4.75           | 285            | 190            | 9.50           | 4.75           | 285            | 190            |
| 10.00          | 5.00           | 300            | 200            | 10.00          | 5.00           | 300            | 200            |
| 10.50          | 5.25           | 315            | 210            | 10.50          | 5.25           | 315            | 210            |
| 11.00          | 5.50           | 330            | 220            | 11.00          | 5.50           | 330            | 220            |
| 11.50          | 5.75           | 345            | 230            | 11.50          | 5.75           | 345            | 230            |
| 12.00          | 6.00           | 360            | 240            | 12.00          | 6.00           | 360            | 240            |
| 12.50          | 6.25           | 375            | 250            | 12.50          | 6.25           | 375            | 250            |
| 13.00          | 6.50           | 390            | 260            | 13.00          | 6.50           | 390            | 260            |
| 13.50          | 6.75           | 405            | 270            | 13.50          | 6.75           | 405            | 270            |
| 14.00          | 7.00           | 420            | 280            | 14.00          | 7.00           | 420            | 280            |
| 14.50          | 7.25           | 435            | 290            | 14.50          | 7.25           | 435            | 290            |
| 15.00          | 7.50           | 450            | 300            | 15.00          | 7.50           | 450            | 300            |
| 15.50          | 7.75           | 465            | 310            | 15.50          | 7.75           | 465            | 310            |
| 16.00          | 8.00           | 480            | 320            | 16.00          | 8.00           | 480            | 320            |
| 16.50          | 8.25           | 495            | 330            | 16.50          | 8.25           | 495            | 330            |
| 17.00          | 8.50           | 510            | 340            | 17.00          | 8.50           | 510            | 340            |
| 17.50          | 8.75           | 525            | 350            | 17.50          | 8.75           | 525            | 350            |
| 18.00          | 9.00           | 540            | 360            | 18.00          | 9.00           | 540            | 360            |
| 18.50          | 9.25           | 555            | 370            | 18.50          | 9.25           | 555            | 370            |
| 19.00          | 9.50           | 570            | 380            | 19.00          | 9.50           | 570            | 380            |
| 19.50          | 9.75           | 585            | 390            | 19.50          | 9.75           | 585            | 390            |
| 20.00          | 10.00          | 600            | 400            | 20.00          | 10.00          | 600            | 400            |
| 20.50          | 10.25          | 615            | 410            | 20.50          | 10.25          | 615            | 410            |
| 21.00          | 10.50          | 630            | 420            | 21.00          | 10.50          | 630            | 420            |
| 21.50          | 10.75          | 645            | 430            | 21.50          | 10.75          | 645            | 430            |
| 22.00          | 11.00          | 660            | 440            | 22.00          | 11.00          | 660            | 440            |
| 22.50          | 11.25          | 675            | 450            | 22.50          | 11.25          | 675            | 450            |
| 23.00          | 11.50          | 690            | 460            | 23.00          | 11.50          | 690            | 460            |
| 23.50          | 11.75          | 705            | 470            | 23.50          | 11.75          | 705            | 470            |
| 24.00          | 12.00          | 720            | 480            | 24.00          | 12.00          | 720            | 480            |
| 24.50          | 12.25          | 735            | 490            | 24.50          | 12.25          | 735            | 490            |
| 25.00          | 12.50          | 750            | 500            | 25.00          | 12.50          | 750            | 500            |
| 25.50          | 12.75          | 765            | 510            | 25.50          | 12.75          | 765            | 510            |
| 26.00          | 13.00          | 780            | 520            | 26.00          | 13.00          | 780            | 520            |
| 26.50          | 13.25          | 795            | 530            | 26.50          | 13.25          | 795            | 530            |
| 27.00          | 13.50          | 810            | 540            | 27.00          | 13.50          | 810            | 540            |
| 27.50          | 13.75          | 825            | 550            | 27.50          | 13.75          | 825            | 550            |
| 28.00          | 14.00          | 840            | 560            | 28.00          | 14.00          | 840            | 560            |
| 28.50          | 14.25          | 855            | 570            | 28.50          | 14.25          | 855            | 570            |
| 29.00          | 14.50          | 870            | 580            | 29.00          | 14.50          | 870            | 580            |
| 29.50          | 14.75          | 885            | 590            | 29.50          | 14.75          | 885            | 590            |
| 30.00          | 15.00          | 900            | 600            | 30.00          | 15.00          | 900            | 600            |
| 30.50          | 15.25          | 915            | 610            | 30.50          | 15.25          | 915            | 610            |
| 31.00          | 15.50          | 930            | 620            | 31.00          | 15.50          | 930            | 620            |
| 31.50          | 15.75          | 945            | 630            | 31.50          | 15.75          | 945            | 630            |
| 32.00          | 16.00          | 960            | 640            | 32.00          | 16.00          | 960            | 640            |
| 32.50          | 16.25          | 975            | 650            | 32.50          | 16.25          | 975            | 650            |
| 33.00          | 16.50          | 990            | 660            | 33.00          | 16.50          | 990            | 660            |
| 33.50          | 16.75          | 1005           | 670            | 33.50          | 16.75          | 1005           | 670            |
| 34.00          | 17.00          | 1020           | 680            | 34.00          | 17.00          | 1020           | 680            |
| 34.50          | 17.25          | 1035           | 690            | 34.50          | 17.25          | 1035           | 690            |
| 35.00          | 17.50          | 1050           | 700            | 35.00          | 17.50          | 1050           | 700            |
| 35.50          | 17.75          | 1065           | 710            | 35.50          | 17.75          | 1065           | 710            |
| 36.00          | 18.00          | 1080           | 720            | 36.00          | 18.00          | 1080           | 720            |
| 36.50          | 18.25          | 1095           | 730            | 36.50          | 18.25          | 1095           | 730            |
| 37.00          | 18.50          | 1110           | 740            | 37.00          | 18.50          | 1110           | 740            |
| 37.50          | 18.75          | 1125           | 750            | 37.50          | 18.75          | 1125           | 750            |
| 38.00          | 19.00          | 1140           | 760            | 38.00          | 19.00          | 1140           | 760            |
| 38.50          | 19.25          | 1155           | 770            | 38.50          | 19.25          | 1155           | 770            |
| 39.00          | 19.50          | 1170           | 780            | 39.00          | 19.50          | 1170           | 780            |
| 39.50          | 19.75          | 1185           | 790            | 39.50          | 19.75          | 1185           | 790            |
| 40.00          | 20.00          | 1200           | 800            | 40.00          | 20.00          | 1200           | 800            |
| 40.50          | 20.25          | 1215           | 810            | 40.50          | 20.25          | 1215           | 810            |
| 41.00          | 20.50          | 1230           | 820            | 41.00          | 20.50          | 1230           | 820            |
| 41.50          | 20.75          | 1245           | 830            | 41.50          | 20.75          | 1245           | 830            |
| 42.00          | 21.00          | 1260           | 840            | 42.00          | 21.00          | 1260           | 840            |
| 42.50          | 21.25          | 1275           | 850            | 42.50          | 21.25          | 1275           | 850            |
| 43.00          | 21.50          | 1290           | 860            | 43.00          | 21.50          | 1290           | 860            |
| 43.50          | 21.75          | 1305           | 870            | 43.50          | 21.75          | 1305           | 870            |
| 44.00          | 22.00          | 1320           | 880            | 44.00          | 22.00          | 1320           | 880            |
| 44.50          | 22.25          | 1335           | 890            | 44.50          | 22.25          | 1335           | 890            |
| 45.00          | 22.50          | 1350           | 900            | 45.00          | 22.50          | 1350           | 900            |
| 45.50          | 22.75          | 1365           | 910            | 45.50          | 22.75          | 1365           | 910            |
| 46.00          | 23.00          | 1380           | 920            | 46.00          | 23.00          | 1380           | 920            |
| 46.50          | 23.25          | 1395           | 930            | 46.50          | 23.25          | 1395           | 930            |
| 47.00          | 23.50          | 1410           | 940            | 47.00          | 23.50          | 1410           | 940            |
| 47.50          | 23.75          | 1425           | 950            | 47.50          | 23.75          | 1425           | 950            |
| 48.00          | 24.00          | 1440           | 960            | 48.00          | 24.00          | 1440           | 960            |
| 48.50          | 24.25          | 1455           | 970            | 48.50          | 24.25          | 1455           | 970            |
| 49.00          | 24.50          | 1470           | 980            | 49.00          | 24.50          | 1470           | 980            |
| 49.50          | 24.75          | 1485           | 990            | 49.50          | 24.75          | 1485           | 990            |
| 50.00          | 25.00          | 1500           | 1000           | 50.00          | 25.00          | 1500           | 1000           |

\* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.

The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the daily train leaving Dairen at 5 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hsiao-sung (the finest sea-side resort in North China), all under the Company's management.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL STEAMING CO. & EXPRESS TRADING CO., Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, the NIPPON HAMBURG CO., and the NIPPON YAMEN KAIEN, Shanghai, from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "MANCHU." Codes: A.B.O. 5th Ed. A1, and Lieber's.

## FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Antung, Chaochow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN. [468]

## FRENCH STORE.



INTIMATIONS

NEW SHIPMENT  
OF  
**VICTOR-VICTROLAS**  
AND  
**VICTOR RECORDS**

RECEIVED BY THE  
**S.S. "TENYO MARU,"**  
INCLUDING THE LATEST  
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

**S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,**  
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

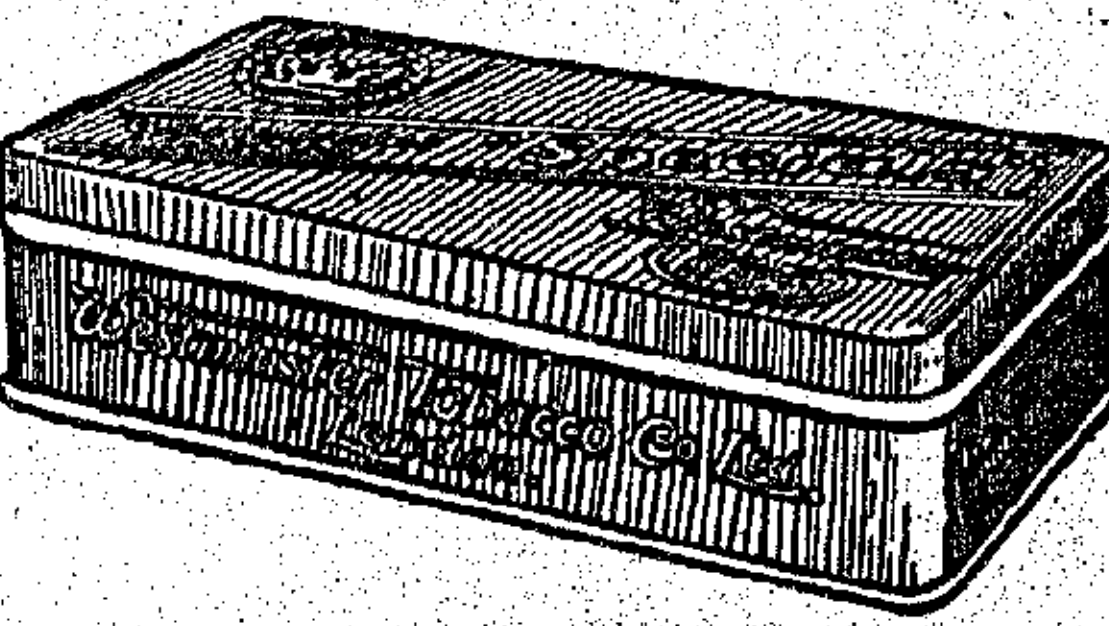
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [31]

**THE EXPLOIT OF SERGEANT MICHAEL O'LEARY, V.C.**

At Guinchy "he rushed to the front and himself killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade, after which he attacked a second barricade about eighty yards farther on, which he captured after killing three of the enemy and making prisoners of two more. He thus practically captured the enemy's position by himself."



**Westminster**  
TURKISH  
**"Specials"**



**\$1.25 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.**

Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [108]

**ASAHI BEER.**

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
**MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.**  
HONGKONG

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world. [35]

**CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.**

**FRENCH LESSONS**  
G. MOUSSON,  
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.  
[1230]

**SHAKE OFF THE CLUTCH**  
of rheumatism, the greatest enemy to the peace of man.  
You can do it.  
As evidence of this you have but to consider any one of the thousands of cures that have been effected by the use of  
**LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM**  
Many of these cured were told by their physicians that there was no hope. They had resigned themselves to lives of racking tortures—painful hours of woe and misery. Then they heard of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. With every application their pain grew less, their swellings went down, their joints straightened out—they were free—free as you can be.  
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.  
Agents for Hongkong:—  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.  
[1080-19]

**HEREDITARY TITLES IN CHINA.**  
AWAITING A MONARCHY.

According to the *Hsin Chung Kuo Pao*, the regulations governing the conferring of hereditary titles have been drafted by the Government and will be promulgated on the restoration of the monarchy. The hereditary title of Changwei Marquis given to the late Admiral Tcheng Ju-cheng by a mandate is well used as an example of the full text of the titles which will be promulgated by the Government on the restoration. The general features of the title are outlined as follows:—

The hereditary titles are to consist of six different ranks, namely, the King, or prince, Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron.

With the exception of the titles of King, or prince, and Duke, each of the remaining three titles is to be divided into three classes by affixing some words to each title.

All these six ranks of the hereditary titles are to be transmitted from generation to generation so long as the Government is in existence, with the exception of their cancellation for some special purposes.

**CHINESE AND MONGOLS.**  
PLANS FOR EFFECTING CLOSER RELATIONSHIP.

In a memorial to the President, some leading authorities of the Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs have suggested the following measures for improving the trading and friendly relations between the Mongols and the Chinese:—

- 1.—To remove misunderstanding between the two races, it is necessary to introduce and encourage as many Mongols as possible to reside in the Interior of China so as to enable them to learn the habits, usages and social life of the Chinese people.
- 2.—In order to foster closer relationship, inter-marriage should be introduced between these two peoples. In this matter, the official circles should take the lead, and the common people will naturally follow in the course of time.
- 3.—To facilitate communications, a number of schools should be established in Mongolia for educating the natives in the Chinese language.
- 4.—To increase trade and mutual assistance encouragement should be given to the Mongols to start business enterprises in the Interior. —*Peking Daily News.*

**CHINA'S HOME INDUSTRIES.**  
UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is said to be seriously considering the question of developing home industries. It has decided to issue Industrial Premium Bonds, the proceeds to be used exclusively for the development of home industries. The issue of these bonds will be the same as that of the Hsin Hun Savings Bank Premium Bonds, issued during the early part of this year. A special Government Bureau will be established in the Capital for the encouragement of the use of Native products and manufactures. Any article of daily necessity which is a competitor of goods from foreign countries will be accepted and sold for the owner by this Bureau. The regulations governing the working of this Bureau are under preparation. Probably the Bureau will be established in the course of a month or so.

**BALKAN BLUSTER.**  
"NATIONAL SERVICE CRISIS" IN ENGLAND.

The *Cologne Gazette* has published another of its extravagant communications from Berlin about the situation in the Balkans and the doom of the Allies. The absurd language of the German Foreign Office Press Bureau is presumably an invitation to the other newspapers to beat the drum more loudly than ever.

After a characteristic review of politics in France and England the writer says "proudly but without arrogance" that Germany is performing miracles unknown to history, and proceeds:—

"Even if the Quadruple Entente brethren who are still disputing arrive at an agreement as to which of them is to be exposed to the new blows, and whether the French are to thin out their front, or the English are to have every reluctant youth dragged away from the golf course by four policemen, it will be impossible to prevent the success of the plan so well prepared and carried through with such gigantic strength by the new Quadruple Alliance. The guarantee for this is—over and above the minute care in preparation and the enormous number of soldiers engaged—the enthusiasm with which every man is filled by the victories already won."

After declaring that the Germanic bloc "holds the fate of Serbia in its hand and will complete it," the *Cologne Gazette* says:—

"In their efforts to prepare a defence the Governments of the leading Quadruple Entente States have begun to totter, and as these attempts are to be aided by the introduction of National Service in England, there will break out about this issue the gravest political fight in modern English history. Especially from England we must expect the most passionate efforts to prevent the success of the Balkan campaign, because its success is of the greatest importance for England's world power, and because it makes the carrying out of Edward VII's Will just as impossible as Turkish bravery has made impossible the carrying out of the Will of Peter the Great. But we look calmly and confidently to the future. Just as the Western front the maddest attempt of France to carry out the programme of the overthrown Delcasse is being wrecked by the superiority of Germany's leaders and soldiers, so no English-French-Russian-Italian improvisation can prevent us from performing the task which points us to the East, and the success of which will give the last blow to the false calculations of the Quadruple Entente."

**WAR NEWS.**  
CERTAINTY ABOUT GALLIOLI.

Mr. Arnold White, speaking at the Trocadero Restaurant, said that a feeling of pessimism had been noticeable recently as to the position in the Dardanelles. But we must not and should not abandon this enterprise. He knew, but was not able to give his reasons, that we had not only reason for confidence, but for certainty.

**AUSTRIAN SEA CRIMINALS.**

The survivors of the French steamer *Amiral Hamelin*, which was sunk recently by a submarine in the Mediterranean, have been landed at Marseilles. Fifty people lost their lives and thirty were injured.

The Marseilles correspondent of the *Petit Journal* gives the following details:—The steamer was fired upon without warning by an Austrian submarine. Captain Guilbert, her captain, ordered the boats to be launched; but while he was thus engaged in saving his passengers and crew the submarine continued to fire at the vessel, which was struck by over forty shells.

A lively colloquy ensued between Captain Guilbert and the commander of the submarine, who, in order to justify his criminal conduct, alleged that the *Amiral Hamelin* was armed as an auxiliary cruiser. The noise of the firing brought to the scene a French torpedo boat and a British hospital ship, which took on board those who had escaped and the wounded, but before disappearing on the approach of the rescuers the submarine fired two torpedoes which sent the *Amiral Hamelin* to the bottom.

**FIGHT BETWEEN BRITISH AND GERMAN AEROPLANES.**

An account of a thrilling fight in the air between British and German aeroplanes is described by an officer. A German aeroplane came to spy out the land and passed over our village, he says. The anti-aircraft guns were soon cracking away, and the white puffs of their shells were all around him, but seemingly doing no harm. Catching sight of a British aeroplane, the German airman started to pursue it, when suddenly out of a fleecy white cloud higher up there swooped downwards like a bolt from heaven another British plane, which had been scouting over the German lines and was now returning. Owing to the newcomer being above him, and he being intent on pursuing the other, the German did not perceive the second British aeroplane until he was quite close.

And then began a battle royal. The anti-aircraft guns ceased for fear of injuring our own plane, and the two giant birds began circling round each other, the British aeroplane sometimes rushing close in, then wheeling away again, while all the time their machine-guns were firing rapidly.

Suddenly a "Hurrah!" went up from our little group of spectators, for the German suddenly dropped with a terrible steep, twisting dive, just like a bird with a broken wing. After falling a thousand feet or more, it straightened out for a second or two as if the aeronaut had made a frantic attempt to work his levers. The Briton, when his opponent fell, followed him down in graceful spiral curves, and when he sighted a bullet, he recommenced. Then two bursts of white smoke when apparently a bullet exploded the petrol tank. The wings, till then standing straight out, doubled up as if closing above the body, and with the engine making a weird, pathetic throbbing sound, down dived the plane to the ground like a stone. One airman had several bullets through his head, and the other's body was perforated with bullets, showing the deadly accurate fire of our aeroplanist.

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**SERBIAN WOMEN IN BATTLE.**  
A FIGHT TO THE LAST.

The Bukharest correspondent of the *Tribune* says that more than 500,000 Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians, and Turks—the last named numbering 25,000—are attacking the unfortunate Serbians, whose women and boys are fighting in the front lines. For this reason the invading army is giving no quarter, and massacring every one. The Serbians are fighting to the last man and woman. The enemy has not even made a single patrol prisoner. The enemy's losses are terrible. The battlefields are covered with dead and dying, and the Red Cross workers on both sides are overwhelmed.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* telegraphs:—In spite of our successes, the operations undertaken against a brave and tenacious enemy are extremely difficult. Besides the great military qualities which characterise the Serbians, they possess excellent commanders."

**OUR SUBMARINES IN THE BALTIC.**

British submarines are taking a heavy toll of German shipping in the Baltic. It was stated on October 10th in a telegram from Copenhagen, that, as far as could be ascertained, 10 steamers had been destroyed in the past few days, "though the insurance companies say that the number is far greater." In the next ten days the following ships were mentioned by name as having been torpedoed and, with one or two exceptions, sunk:—

|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Lufa                 | 3,400 tons. |
| Pirektor Rappenhagen | 1,683 "     |
| Nicomedia            | 4,088 "     |
| Germania             | 1,933 "     |
| Gutruene             | 3,000 "     |
| Walter Leonhardt     | 1,261 "     |
| Pernambuco           | 4,788 "     |
| Soderhamm            | 1,499 "     |
| Johannes Russ        | 1,781 "     |
| Dalafven             | 1,048 "     |

In addition, it was officially announced from Petrograd on October 18th that five German transports were torpedoed and another one forced to run ashore.

**THE PURGING OF ENGLAND.**  
"THE VIRULENT POISON OF AN OVERDRAFT OF CELTICISM."

ALL-HEALING ELIXIR OF GERMANISM.

The downfall of England, according to the *Tägliche Rundschau*, had its beginning with the Celtic invasion. That which once was merely "fringe" has now become the warp and weft, and the original texture has been obliterated, never to be restored till German Kultur comes to its aid.

"In the eyes of many deeper-thinking Germans, England remains a sphinx, an unsolvable mystery of dual personality. England is a nation that is fully conscious of its undoubted culture and at the same time of its low huckstering spirit.

"It is foolish, however, to deny her all depth of soul and only to see the cant and pharisaism that so readily appears on the surface. A people that could produce a Shakespeare, Milton, a Dickens, and a hundred wise ones of all degrees is at heart European in the nobles' sense of the word.

"If to-day we see the triumph of the vile and the cunning of the low adventurer seated in the place of honour, it is because the race is suffering from a peculiar form of anæmia, because the German elements which enriched it ages ago have been consumed through the inroads of inferior Celticism. The English, in short, are decaying for want of the German iron in their soul.

"This world-war has been ordained by a wise dispensation of Providence. The Power on high saw that the time had come to rejuvenate the ailing English nation, to purge it from the virulent poison of an overdraft of Celticism and to restore to its anæmic system the all-healing elixir of Germanism."

**CORONATION OF THE MIKADO.**  
ANCIENT CEREMONIES.

"The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal." So runs the official translation of the first article of the Constitution of the Empire of Japan, the spirit of which is reverently subscribed to by the whole people.

It has been no light task to ensure the faithful reproduction of the ancient ceremonies. An Imperial Coronation Commission was appointed some time ago to arrange all details, and the members have confessed to the difficulties experienced in working out the correct form of procedure. Imperial household archives that have lain untouched for a generation or more have been disturbed, and recently an exhibition of some of these attracted the scholar and the merely curious. It was an exhibition of worm-eaten manuscripts, hanging scrolls hundreds of years old, designs of buildings and quaint drawings of courtiers and officials in every conceivable fashion of strange attire.

Men learned in the most erudite ideographic script and calligraphists to whom one of the hanging scrolls represented an unattainable treasure of the written word, buzzed about these manuscripts like bees, trying to puzzle out the meaning of many, and searching their minds for some intelligible interpretation of passages here and there in the array of books and scrolls which it was the business of the Coronation Commission to read and understand. But there were also exhibits in the rooms that had a fascination for the unlearned, because of their colour and beauty. One, in particular, lives in the memory—a simple painting on the common straw-coloured paper still used in Japan, of a bird on a bough of plum blossom. It was executed 150 years ago, and is a copy of a painting 850 years old that is still preserved. As vivid apparently as it was the day that it was painted, the colours of the copy, the very paper, spoke of eternal youth and freshness, and were in strange contrast to all else in this exhibition of ancient things.

**HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.**

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

RESIGNATION.  
1.—Private I. L. Goldinberg is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 25.11.15.

PARADES.  
7.00 a.m. Signalling Section—Signalling practice at Headquarters.  
Remainder, nil.

THE RIGHT SECTION M. G. Co. and Scouts Company, 29th inst.

The remainder will parade on Tuesday, 30th inst.

DEATH.  
3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—  
On duty until morning of 30th inst.—H.K.V.R.  
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.  
On duty until morning of 30th inst.—H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

**HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.**

MUSKETRY.

Nov. 28th.—Blake Pier, 9 a.m.—No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Company, also all men of No. 2 Platoon No. 1 Company who have not fired.

Nov. 28th.—Blake Pier, 1 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon, No. 1 Company, also men of No. 4 Platoon No. 1 Company who have not fired, also men of whole of No. 2 Company who have not fired, and of Band and Orchestra.

Dec. 5th.—Blake Pier, 9 a.m.—Captains and Teams taking part in H.E. the Governor's Inter-Platoon Rifle Shooting Competition. N.C. Officers not taking part may attend. Names of Teams to be sent to Musketry Inspector on or before December 1st.

JOINED.

No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Company—H. Murphy, G. Rapp.

Ambulance Platoon—Lam Cheung To.

P.C. Murphy will do Harbour Patrol Duty.

F. C. Jenkins,  
D. S. P. (Reserve).

**HOUSES TO LET.**

TO LET.  
SUITE of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.  
Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1232]

TO LET.  
NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.  
Apply to—  
J. VINCENT BRAGA,  
Toy Kisen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.  
NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PAK.  
Apply to—  
M. J. D. STEPHENS.  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.  
BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.  
FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.  
Apply—  
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167]

TO LET.  
"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.  
"A BERGELEDE," 130, TAN PRAK. About March, or sooner if convenient.  
Apply—  
A. DITCHIE,  
Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

TO LET.  
RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.  
Apply—  
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.  
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.  
Apply—  
Linstead & Davis.  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.  
NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [963]

TO LET.  
NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.  
Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.  
OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.  
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.  
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage Ranges. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate Possession.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House with Tennis Court. Immediate Possession.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET.  
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.  
OFFICES in King's Buildings.  
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.  
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.  
HOUSES at the Peak.  
No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.  
GODOWNS, at Wanchoi.  
GODOWNS, at New Ferry, Kennedy Town.  
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [39]



## THE EXTRADITION CASE.

## IMPORTANT LEGAL ARGUMENT IN SUPREME COURT.

Important argument was advanced by the leading counsel for the Crown (Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.) in the Hung Shiu Lung case at the Full Court yesterday. Dealing with the contention by the defence that the charge was a false and fabricated one, counsel said that it was not competent for the Court to question the *bona fides* of the requisitioning Government. Once a clear representation had been made, it became a matter of good faith, and the Court could not impeach the good faith of the requisitioning Government.

The Chief Justice said the Court regarded the point as being of the highest importance. If they were going to decide at present his mind was perfectly open—it seemed that, speaking generally, it would be hopeless ever again to raise in that Court the question of the existence of a political offence in extradition, assuming that the ordinary undertaking was given. In other words, section 4 of the Ordinance became practically superfluous. Therefore, they wanted to proceed with great care on this point.

Mr. Sharp quoted from a judgment of Lord Russell in an important extradition case, in which his lordship said the Court could not impeach good faith. There was no jurisdiction in any event on the question of good faith.

Mr. Sharp added that supposing the Court did not think that the evidence absolutely proved the case, he would say that the Court would still have no jurisdiction under this Section. It could entertain no question of the good faith of the Chinese Government in view of the undertaking. Further than that, if the Court should have some doubt as to the guilt of the fugitive, or thought the man was not guilty, it must assume that the Chinese Court would try the case properly, and would, if they found him not guilty, discharge him. This Court could not assume that they would do anything else.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—You are entitled to assume that the Chinese Court would have greater facilities for arriving at the truth.

Mr. Sharp—Yes. In these proceedings only sufficient evidence was adduced to satisfy the requirements of the Court. Learned counsel again emphasized the incompetence of the Court, in view of the specific undertaking given, to entertain any question of the good faith of the Chinese Government. These undertakings were a matter for the Executive. If it should be that there was any mesh or any oversight in this undertaking, and there was any way in which it could be verbally evaded, then it was for the Executive to communicate with the Chinese Government and say the undertaking did not cover such and such contingencies; were they prepared to undertake what had been omitted? He also submitted that the Magistrate was not bound to give his reasons; he did not think they mattered.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Should not the Magistrate be entitled to give the Executive whatever views he might have upon the case?

Mr. Sharp—I do not think he is bound to, but I should think it would be highly convenient.

The Magistrate's decision was again referred to after the fifth adjournment, Mr. Justice Gompertz remarking that supposing they were of the opinion that the Magistrate was in fact wrong, and that the legal rights of the prisoner had been violated by refusing to inform him of his opinion—and, of course, that might have been an illegal act—there might have been certain consequences; and one of those consequences might be that the committal warrant was bad, and therefore the fugitive must be discharged.

Mr. Sharp said that this was not a case in which the Magistrate had refused to give his opinion; he refused his decision. They had only to look at his judgment to see what he had done, and they found that he said, substantially: "I have decided, and whatever consequences follow from this decision they are going to follow. I have decided, I tell you that emphatically. I know that the Ordinance calls upon me to decide this point, and I have decided this point, and I have communicated it to the Governor, who alone has power to act upon it." Counsel added that that was not a case in which it could be said that the Magistrate had not decided. The only thing that could possibly be said was that, having clearly informed the fugitive of the fact that he had decided, he also informed him of the legal course he was going to follow, and the decision he had arrived at. It would have been a very different thing if the Magistrate had refused to decide what the Ordinance called upon him to decide. The point had been raised, however, that he had not informed the fugitive of his decision. To this he (counsel) replied that the Magistrate had clearly decided what the Ordinance said he could decide, and he told the fugitive that he had decided. It was not the duty of that Court to consider what differences might arise, though he did not think any would arise, in the event of the Magistrate giving a different decision, and he did not think their lordships need devote any time to the alternative effect of the Magistrate finding the man guilty.

The Chief Justice intimated that he thought, in any case, that the Magistrate should inform the fugitive. Whether it was fatal to the case was another matter.

Mr. Sharp went on to remark that if their lordships thought that the Magistrate had omitted something he ought to have done, what was the consequence? He submitted that in such a case the proper consequence would be for their lordships to send the case back to him to be cured. It would be a ridiculous thing, of course, for the fugitive to have the benefit of a Magistrate's omission, and it would be a ludicrous result if the fugitive was discharged by a curable omission by the Magistrate.

The hearing was adjourned.

## KOWLOON FATAL ACCIDENT.

## COOLIE CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

The case in which a coolie is charged with manslaughter of Miss M. Rosa Pereira, of Kowloon, was continued at the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Lindell.

Dr. W. J. Woodman (Medical Officer of Kowloon) stated that he was called to the residence of Mr. A. J. Mackie, No. 5, Lochiel Terrace, Cameron Road, Kowloon, and saw Miss Pereira lying on a couch. On examination he found that several ribs had been broken and that the lungs had been penetrated. She died in less than half an hour. The injury might have been caused by the shaft of a truck colliding with the lady when in rapid motion.

Mr. A. J. Mackie, third interpreter at the Supreme Court, said that on the morning of the 19th inst., about 7.15, he heard shouting in the road outside his house. On looking out he saw a coolie running away and a lady lying on the ground. She was shrieking. Witness went out and carried her into his house, and immediately telephoned for Dr. Woodman. He could identify the coolie who ran away, but he did not see the defendant. There was no brake on when he examined the truck, and he thought that from the manner in which the truck was loaded it would have been impossible for the brake to have been used.

A Filipino Jarber, named Mariano Fuentes, deposed that he saw a truck in charge of several coolies come down Nathan Road at a fast pace and turn into Cameron Road. A few seconds later he saw the coolies running away in the direction of Yau-mai. He thought something was wrong and found the lady lying in the road.

A Chinese coolie employed by the Sanitary Department said he saw the truck come down the road very quickly, and later saw the lady on the ground. The coolies ran past him into Nathan Road.

His worship—You are a Government servant and did not attempt to stop them. Witness—But I was single-handed, your worship.

His worship—You might have tried to arrest one. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

Evidence was also given by the father of the deceased and also the sister. The latter said that deceased told her a truck had knocked her down. Witness asked her why she did not get out of the way, and she replied that she could not.

Said Bad Shah, a Sanitary Board member, said he was in Nathan Road and saw the truck going fast. The coolies later ran away. He chased them for a few steps but the lady called and said to him "Call a ricksha and put me in."

His worship asked Sergeant Lannigan what other witnesses there were. At present there was no evidence whatever against the defendant.

Sergeant Lannigan—There is only his own statement, and that of his master, the owner of the truck, whom he told of the accident. The master arrested him and brought him to the station.

His worship—Presumably he will be able to say that defendant was one of the pullers.

The case was remanded for the evidence of the master.

## CRICKET.

## KOWLOON "A" v. HONGKONG "B."

On the Hongkong C.C. ground, at 2.15 p.m., to-day—K.C.C. team: J. P. Robinson, Major Robertson, J. V. Bragg, K. R. Macaskill, B. D. Evans, L. J. Blackburn, F. Sutton, J. C. Fletcher, T. M. Cochrane, E. E. Green, W. Mc Lennan, and A. W. E. Davidson.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following League matches will take place at Happy Valley this afternoon.

## UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Hongkong Volunteers v. R.G.A. Club ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.

Navy v. R.E. Navy ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. A. Wilson. R.E. team: Rogers, Coxon and Boff; Brennan, Smith, and Richards; Johns, Townsend, Scott, Wilkinson, and Pearce.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

Shropshire L.L. v. Kowloon Dock Juniors, Military ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Corp. Thornton. R.G.A. Kowloon team—S. Moorsden, W. Morgan and G. Best; F. Ross, A. Logan, and J. Lima; C. Hedley, D. Purves, W. Ogley, J. Smith, and F. Clemo (Captain).

## PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 17th.

## APPLYING THE BRAKE.

The brake has been applied to the monarchical movement, and the "safe face" methods of the President in making this announcement are appreciated by those who have followed the procedure with ordinary interest. The advice of four friendly Powers could not be ignored by China, no matter how unnecessary it may have appeared to the Peking Government, and therefore it is not surprising to learn that the authorities discovered that the "steps to be taken before the performance of the grand ceremony could be carried out" were many and varied, and full preparation had to be made and a suitable time selected before it was possible to have the consummation of the movement. This explanation may serve its purpose, but there is no gainsaying the fact that those responsible have felt incumbent to make haste slowly. Consequently, the announcement has been officially made to the Powers that there will be no change this year, a concession which represents at least a postponement of practically a month. If no further developments take place in the interval, it may be presumed that the authorities will consider the propriety of deliberating afresh upon the question near the turn of the year.

## THE BANK TANGLE.

One of the anomalies of the European conflict has been the continued operation of the Quintuple Group of Bankers. Here, allies have deemed it expedient to maintain agreements and carry out arrangements concluded before war separated their national interests with present enemies. However, it looks as if the group will now be dissolved. The occasion which brought this matter to an issue was the application of the Government for a loan of \$10,000,000. Something must have happened in Paris and Petrograd, for the French and Russian banks were informed that they must not enter into any loan transactions in which Germany was interested. Consequently, the negotiations have broken down for the moment, but it is fair to presume that the four Powers remaining will arrange for the loan, which means that the British and French banks will supply the cash. There can be no doubt that the principle of non-association with Germany in such transactions is the right one, and if the Allies could see their way to make further advances to China, they would undoubtedly scotch German interests very effectively in this country, which, after all, is one of their present objects. One newspaper had a veiled threat to the effect that if the Group did not furnish the money China would borrow it from Germany. Needless to say, this would be an extremely foolish policy, because China could only get from this source money which she herself paid in liquidation of her obligations to the Berlin Government.

## THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President has on more than one occasion, in accordance with Chinese custom, tendered his resignation, and in accordance with Chinese custom, the President has urged him to remain in office and give the country the benefit of his great services and valuable experience. General Li Yuan Hung has apparently made up his mind that it is time to get out, and has dismissed his official staff, following this up with another request to be allowed to resign his two offices. I understand that the President has agreed to this, and in a few days a mandate will be issued making the necessary appointment consequent upon the change in the General Staff.

## THE PEKING YESTER.

Much merriment has been enjoyed in Peking this last week by the tourney which has taken place between certain *litterateurs* under *nomade guerre* in one of the local newspapers. Idiosyncrasies of style have been the butt for the shafts of wit and the play of fancy of a local versifier, who has set the foreign community smiling by his clever effusions which make it extremely difficult for the stylists to answer.

## GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

There has been some stir locally over the German propaganda waged here by highly placed men in the service of the Chinese Government, whose conduct in this respect is regarded as a breach of Chinese neutrality. The publication from Shanghai under the title of "The War" is being disseminated here, but whether it makes an impression on the Chinese or not is another matter. The chief cause for complaint is of course the activity of Major Diemann, military adviser to the Chinese Government, and of Mr. Koenig.

## THE FIRST SNOW.

Thursday brought the first snow of the winter. This was an unusually early fall. Happily, the weather has not been too wintry, though the cold winds from the north have stripped the trees of their foliage and rendered them brown and bare. Monday's unexpected rain was a godsend, as otherwise there would have been plenty of dust in motion next day.

## VOLUNTEERS.

The Peking British Volunteers and the Indian troops, engaged in field manoeuvres on Saturday afternoon and acquitted themselves creditably. Middle-aged men surprised their younger comrades by the ease with which they negotiated garden walls, but most of those who participated in the final charge with fixed bayonets were obviously out of form. The time they doubled across the ploughed field they could not have knocked over a fly. Prior to the charge, one canny Scot was seen to leave his position and, on being asked if he were deserting, replied: "No, but I am getting nearer to that temple on the left for which we have to charge."

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 26th November state:—

The local market has continued dull and listless throughout the past week, and rates, with few exceptions, have been barely maintained. Plantation Rubber after advancing in London to 3/7½ has receded to 3/3 and 3/4 for spot and 6 months delivery respectively, closing steadier. Standard Tin has declined to \$168½ and \$167½ for cash and 3 months respectively, and Bar Silver is now quoted at 23½. Sterling T.T. opened today at 1/10½, Shanghai T.T. at 7½, and Singapore T.T. at 8½. The Bank's buying rate for 3ds. bills on Shanghai is to-day 76.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have sold in small lots at \$820, and more are procurable at this rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have eased off, and close with small sales and further sellers at \$940. Cantons after small sales at \$425 are now obtainable to a limited extent at \$420. North China continue in request in the North at Tls. 175, and Yangtzes at \$250 with ex 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas are unchanged at \$155 nominal, with small buyers at slightly under this quotation. Hongkongs continue on offer at \$420 and with no buyers at present an evidence.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have sold at \$85 and \$90, and close with probable sellers at the latter rate. Steamboats are wanted at \$19½, and Star Ferries at \$33. Indo-Chinas have been a neglected market throughout the period, under review, and close with a nominal quotation at \$155 for the Combined, the Preferred being also nominal at \$63, and the Deferred \$85 sellers after sales at \$83.

OILS.—Shells have again been booked at 85½, and, so far as we are aware, there are no further sellers at this rate. Ural Caspians are on offer at 37½, and Langkats are procurable at Tls. 39½, probably Tls. 39.

REFINERIES.—No business in this section has been reported, and rates are nominal at \$129 for China Sugars and \$97 for Luzons.

MINING.—Raubs have been booked at \$3.65 and \$3.60, but otherwise there is no business to report, and quotations are purely nominal.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after receding to \$55 have advanced to a buying rate of \$60 with sellers holding for higher rates. Kowloon Wharves have also come into favour at the reduced quotation of \$7½ for cash and equivalent rates for January, and higher rates would doubtless be paid. In the North, New Engineering are in request at Tls. 8, Shanghai Docks at Tls. 59½, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at the improved quotation of Tls. 100.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been a drooping market, and after sales at \$107 close with sellers at \$108. Humphreys have again been sold at \$6.90, closing with sellers at \$7. Hotels continue in request at \$108, but at this there are no sellers. West Point and Kowloon Lands are unchanged and without business reported.

COTTON MILLS.—The Shanghai market, owing doubtless to settlement influences, has receded from the highest points touched during the interval under review, the closing quotations being: Ewos Tls. 172½ sellers, Kung Yik Tls. 90 101 sellers, and Shanghai Cottons Tls. 90 101 sellers. Lau Kung Mows are quiet at Tls. 78, Internationals at Tls. 84, Soy Chees at Tls. 47½, and Yangtzes at Tls. 61.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements after various sales down to \$10 have recovered to a buying quotation of \$10.20, perhaps even a higher rate would be paid. China Boronics are wanted at \$101. Peak Trams at \$9½, and Powells at \$64. Hongkong Trams have sold at \$5.30 and Steam Landries at \$33.

MEMO.—Next Settling Day, December 22nd.

## RED CROSS BANDAGE-MAKING IN HONGKONG.

At the end of September a letter was received by Mrs. Phillips from the Secretary of the Red Cross Society in London asking for bandages and swabs for the different hospitals.

On hearing this some ladies came forward and offered their help, and a bandage making class was forward early in October.

The result of the work up to date is as follows:—2,200 bandages, and 2,350 swabs, all of which are being sent to Col. Gordon Hall's hospital in Alexandria this week.

The class is held every Monday and Thursday mornings in the City Hall from 10.30 to 12.30. It is hoped that anyone who can spare the time will join, as many more bandages, etc., are urgently required at home and at the front.

A small subscription of two dollars every month is asked from every member to help cover the expenses of material, etc.

Many kind gifts have already been received of bandage-rollers, gauze, cotton wool, etc.

Subscriptions are badly wanted and will be most gratefully received by Mrs. Patterson, 84, The Peak, who is treasurer, or care of Messrs. Gilman & Co., Des Vaux Road.

## PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CHINA.

The Ministry of Education has issued instructions to the authorities of the various provinces to make an investigation into the conditions of primary schools according to the following:—(1) the number of private and Government primary schools in each territory, (2) the number of students in each school, (3) the number of teachers, their names and qualifications, and the text books used, (4) the financial conditions of the schools. The results of the investigations are required to be reported to the Ministry within the course of two months.

## INTIMATIONS

## EVENING DRESS WEAR.

## OUR GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

IS NOW REPLETE WITH THE LATEST STYLES

## NOVELTIES

FOR

EVENING

WEAR.

READY TO WEAR DRESS

WAIST-COATS

From \$5.50 Each.

DRESS SHIRTS

From \$3.50 Each.

COLLARS

All Shapes \$4.50 Per Dozen.

THE LATEST IN

MUFFLERS, TIES, ETC.

PATENT PUMPS & SHOES

From \$7.50 Per Pair.

OVERCOATS

IN ALL WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

[32]

CACAO,

Dutch-Made.

CIGARS,

Dutch-Made.

FAIR QUOTATIONS. ONLY LARGE ORDERS. PHONE: 1687.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TOP FLOOR,

3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

AMSTERDAM.

HONGKONG.

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

SUPPLIES EVERYTHING.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1915.

[1176]

Bovril develops big reserves of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

THE SWAN

FOUNT PEN,

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FREE.

DEFIES HEAT

Its perfect fit and scientific construction preventing that annoying clogging and evaporation of the ink which attenuates the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and noisy type of fountain pen. The "Swan" has a perfect ink-feed, is fitted with a gold nib iridium tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.

SOLD BY ALL JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,

Manufacturers, LONDON.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE Steamship

"CHINA,"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of the cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 20th November, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be landed at consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must be taken from the Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 3rd December, 1915, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All checked and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 3rd December, at 10 a.m. No claim will be recognised if filed after the 25th December, 1915.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1915.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 507, dated 16th January, 1894, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 11th November, 1915.  
C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary.

## WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1161]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong in Six Lots.

To be sold in pursuance of an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, on

## THURSDAY,

the 2nd day of December, 1915, at 3 o'clock p.m., by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer,

at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 4 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 406, Queen's Road West. Area 659 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$3.70.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 5 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 408, Queen's Road West. Area 690 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$3.10.

Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section J of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 23, San To Lane. Area 1,022 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$13.50.

Lot 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section K of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 141, Second Street. Area 783 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.35.

The above-mentioned premises are held from the Crown for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 30th day of June, 1862.

Lot 5.—All those pieces or parcels of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 789 and Section C of Inland Lot No. 788, both held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 55, Second Street. Area 783 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.14.

Lot 6.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 789 held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 50, First Street. Area 783 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

DENNIS &amp; BOWLEY,

6, Des Voeux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1901]

## INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1.)—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society.

(2.)—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which reads:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

"(9.)—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment, or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3.)—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 34a:—

"(34a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 95 to 100 inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

(5.)—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 35, 38, 45, 47, 53, 55, 84, 94, 103, and 129 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915.

## CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date This Day, I do hereby

monish and cite all and manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or about the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Attorney for ELVA GRACE CAMPBELL, of 45, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

(63.) R. S. PRATT,  
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [1561]

## INTIMATIONS

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of December, 1915, at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1.)—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

"(9.)—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2.)—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—

"(33a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading "The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 94 to 99 inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

(4.)—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 35, 44, 46, 52, 54, 83, 93, 102, and 128 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

G. R.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE at least 15 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [728]

## RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN.

5 PER CENT. LOAN, free of tax, to be

issued at 95.

Loan to be redeemed after 10 years.

Interest on coupons runs from 14th November, 1915.

The Bonds are issued in Roubles.

Subscription List will be opened from 29th November to 3rd December, 1915.

Applications will be received by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong Branch, from date.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1915. [1218]

## FOR SALE.

ONE 10 H.P. HORNSBY AEROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to an A.W. Continuum Current Wind Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shut regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &amp;c. complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—

LINSTED &amp; DAVIS, Alexandria Buildings.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [965]

## FOR SALE.

DESIRE ALE COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Standing in its own grounds, situated at Tai Po, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc. Electric Light.

For particulars apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [1217]

## INTIMATION

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY

"IMPERIAL INSTITUTE"

AND

"EXTRA SPECIAL."

THE NAME OF

DEWAR'S

REPRESENTS A STANDARD

THAT IS ALWAYS

MAINTAINED.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## DEATH.

HAYWARD.—Killed in action, with the British Mediterranean Force, on November 12th, 1915, EDWARD JOHN HAYWARD, 2nd Lieut. 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, the dearly loved elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. HAYWARD, of the China Inland Mission, aged 23 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1915.

## LOCAL SHIPBUILDING.

Owing to the extraordinary condition of affairs in the workshops at home, the local shipyards are able to compete favourably with those on the Clyde and Tyne. Indeed, it can hardly be a question of competition, for, as far as we are able to judge from private letters and occasional references to the subject in the home newspapers, there is comparatively little shipbuilding being carried on in Great Britain just now, except on behalf of the Government. The remarkable prices offered for merchant vessels recently is quite sufficient evidence that the rate of ship construction is very much below the demand, and it will be a long time after the conclusion of hostilities before there are enough ships to meet the needs of the carrying trade of the world. We know that at present not only are the private and Royal dockyards in Great Britain in a state of great activity for the Admiralty, but that, whenever it is possible, any lathe or machine tool in the country is being utilised for the production of shells. There is also evidence of that fact locally, for it is almost impossible to obtain machinery of any description. Even such diverse things as electrical apparatus, water-pipes and oil-engines are hardly obtainable. The reason is, of course, that the whole of the engineering industry in Great Britain is mobilised for the production of munitions. A most important result of the feverish activity has been the rapid rise in the price of skilled labour. That has been aided by the withdrawal, in the early stages of the war, of so many mechanics who

immediately answered the call of King and country and took their places in the trenches. We all of us realise now that it was unwise to let them go; but we must never forget that their impulse to volunteer for the firing-line redounded to their honour.

These facts explain the activity in the two large local shipyards controlled by private enterprise. Rumour says that the Royal Naval Dockyard is not so busy. At the outbreak of war there was a very great strain thrown upon the administration of that important section of the Naval work of the Far East; it stood the test splendidly, and we have good reason to know that the ships were overhauled and fitted out so well that some exceeded in speed their scheduled figures.

In the hunt for the *Emden* and in keeping this part of the Pacific clear of enemy ships, the work done in Hongkong played its part. Although the pace has, perhaps, slowed down a little in the Naval Yard, it would be altogether fallacious to assume that there is any inactivity. Thus, we see that two of the very large local shipyards are working at high pressure, while the third is by no means at a standstill, and has, for the past year, experienced a period of very great output. This is worthy of considerable reflection when we remember that it is not so very long ago that there was only one local dockyard capable of repairing the ships and their machinery used on the China coast. Indeed, many remember the local pessimists who saw that nothing but disaster could follow the developments at Taikoo and the building of the naval dock.

Anyone who considers impartially the present situation must see a considerable period of prosperity before the two private yards. The fact that at Taikoo one of the ordinary Blue Funnel steamers is under construction serves to make us all realise that Hongkong must now be considered not only a great centre for repairing ships, but also an important centre for building them. After all, this port is among the largest—if not, as is often claimed, actually the largest—ports in the world. There are very few places where, normally, more repairing of ships is done than in Hongkong. It is in the fitness of things that ship construction should be carried on alongside repair work. Of course, many vessels for the China coast have been built both at Taikoo and at Kowloon, and they have been gradually increasing in size. It is difficult to appreciate the difference between the more recent ships and those built even a few years ago. Well furnished and admirable as they are, their size has been restricted by the class of work in which they are engaged. It is almost a miracle that they can be piloted up the river from Taku to Tientsin. It is only possible because of the great improvement in the river itself, brought about by the work of experts during the last few years. Even now, the size of the ships seems to be a little in advance of the capacity of the river, for a passage up is quite exciting. Similarly, we cannot expect large ships to run up to Canton. But there is the trip to Hankow to stimulate the local naval architects to increase the size of the vessels of the China coast marine. It may be that the nature of the present trade up China's greatest river does not encourage the belief that very large vessels will churn the inland waters for some time. There is, however, the ocean trade, and if ships are built for that we shall see important developments. This new Blue Funnel liner will certainly be capable of the run to London or to America. That is the real significance of the latest effort by the local yards. It means that Hongkong has now entered the list as a centre for the construction of large ships. It may be a long time before the ambitions of our local directors and managers soar to vessels of the *Empress of Russia* class. There are, of course, many difficulties in the construction of the propelling machinery of these large ocean greyhounds. We have, however, witnessed the fact that great turbine-driven steamers can be built in Japan, and we are not at all inclined to believe that there is any limitation to the work which can be done locally. We look forward to the future development of shipbuilding in Hongkong with great confidence. All the circumstances just now are in its favour. We congratulate heartily those who have been far-sighted enough to prepare for the work and courageous enough to undertake it now that the opportunity has presented itself.

A mail for Europe and Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

Mr. H. H. S. Ryall, Assistant Editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, is leaving for home shortly to volunteer for active service.

We regret that, in our issue of yesterday, the name of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., was inadvertently omitted from the list of those who were present at Mr. Hewett's funeral.

Mr. Selwyn Tait, a New York banker, who is returning through Japan from China, announces that the National City Bank of New York has acquired control of the International Banking Corporation and proposes to engage in large financial activities in China.

The Bishop of Victoria is giving a series of Advent lectures for ladies in his private Chapel at St. Paul's College on Wednesdays at 10.45 a.m. on "Some thoughts on great mysteries." The series will be as follows:—December 1st, "The problem of Evil"; December 8th, "Pain and suffering"; December 15th, "The Holy Incarnation"; December 22nd, "Life after death."

The occupier of No. 39, Wyndham Street was summoned at the Magistracy yesterday for causing a disturbance. For the defence it was pleaded that, while there was a good deal of singing going on, there was no more noise than was created in adjacent houses. The Magistrate dismissed the case with a caution, but intimated that he would not deal with the next similar case in this manner.

Several Chinese boatpeople were charged by members of the Police Reserve at the Marine Court yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., with unlawfully moving about in the Harbour during prohibited hours. Two cargo coolies who were prosecuted by P.C. (R.) U. M. Omar were each fined \$5. A boatmaster who was charged by P.C. (R.) Packham with a similar offence, was also fined \$5.

At the Magistracy yesterday the hearing was concluded of the case in which a house coolie was summoned by Mr. D. A. Purvis, of Kowloon Dock, for being absent from duty without leave. For the prosecution it was alleged that while the complainant's wife was away on a visit to Java the house was neglected, and became in "a filthy condition." On the 5th inst. the coolie left the house after his mistress had scolded him for not doing his work properly. Complainant said he had had trouble with his servants during the last 15 months, and had had to dismiss a house-boy who had been with him for eight or nine years. The servants did not say they wanted to leave, but simply went. Defendant's new employer, Mr. James Martin, also of Kowloon Dock, said the defendant was a thoroughly trustworthy servant. A fine of \$1 was imposed.

## RIVAL OF PEAK BURGLAR.

## A LADY WHO MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED.

A Chinese man and woman yesterday charged at the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Hazeland, with being unlawfully in possession of 400 taels of opium, of the value of \$4,000. The opium was seized by a hukong on defendant's sampan.

Mr. C. F. Mason (for the defence) said that his clients' boat was engaged by a woman who took some luggage on the sampan which proved to be opium. The Police launch came alongside and the woman passenger escaped.

His worship—I am inclined to think that this lady is a myth.

Mr. Mason—Such things have happened in this Colony. There was our friend the Peak burglar, who escaped from gaol three times.

His worship—He was a clever man.

Mr. Mason—Your worship has no evidence that this woman was not clever. It may not seem possible that she could disappear like that, but still such things are done. Jack Sheppard got away from Newgate, where the prisoners were well watched.

His worship—This kind of thing is getting to be very common. I feel sorry for these people, because they do it for such a small sum, and the real culprit is never caught. I shall fine the first defendant \$5,000 and the other will be discharged.



# THE WAR.

## BALKANS SITUATION.

RUSSIA WILL INVADE BULGARIA.

ITALY TO PARTICIPATE.

TURKISH OFFENSIVE IN GALLIOLI.

ATTACKS ON BRITISH FRONT REPELLED.

ENEMY INTRIGUE IN PERSIA.

### THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TURKISH OFFENSIVE.

#### THREE ATTACKS ON BRITISH FRONT FAIL.

PARIS, November 26th.

A communiqué says that the Turks are displaying growing activity in the Dardanelles. They attacked on three occasions the British front on the 21st in an attempt to re-take lost trenches, but failed everywhere, the Turks being decimated by the British and French fire.

Underground warfare continues. French sappers blew up a Turkish tunnel.

The Turks maintained an intense gun, rifle, and grenade fire on Tuesday. They are, however, nervous, and are harassed by aircraft, which damaged the Constantinople-Dedagatch Railway.

Monitors bombarding the coast forced the Turks to maintain important forces.

### THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIANS TO INVADE BULGARIA.

#### ITALY ALSO PROMISES ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, November 26th.

The Salonika correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the Tsar personally telegraphed M. Pashich, the Serbian Premier, promising in a week hence the appearance in Bulgaria of Russian troops. Italy has also promised an expedition of 40,000.

#### BULGARIANS ACTIVE NEAR KRIVOLAK.

PARIS, November 26th.

A communiqué says that the French troops repulsed the Bulgarians to the east of Krivolak.

### THE ALLIES AT SALONIKA.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR A LONG STAY.

ZURICH, November 26th.

Austrian reports indicate that the Allies intend to remain a long time at Salonika. Heavy guns and machinery for an electric power station have been landed, and contracts have been made for the erection of extensive barracks.

### THE ALLIES AND GREECE.

#### SAFEGUARDING INTERESTS.

LONDON, November 26th.

Reuter is informed that the Allies' action at Athens is based on a desire not to make the position more difficult, while safeguarding the Allied interests. Hence, they have not demanded the Greek demobilisation, but have proposed that the Greek troops will not be present in the zone of the Allied activities.

### BULGARIANS FURIOUS.

ZURICH, November 26th.

A Sofia telegram states that the Bulgarians are furious because of Rumania refusing to permit the through transit of goods to Bulgaria.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SITUATION IN PERSIA.

#### FRIENDLY RELATIONS RESTORED.

PETROGRAD, November 26th.

A Teheran telegram states that the Persian Government has informed the Russian and British Ministers that in view of the establishment of friendly relations between Russia and Persia, the proposed transference of the capital has been abandoned.

#### MORE GERMAN "DIPLOMACY."

PETROGRAD, November 24th.

A telegram from Teheran on the 23rd instant says that telegraphic communication with Kum has been restored.

Major Helstroem, instructor of the gendarmerie which was responsible for the bloodshed at Hamadan, has resigned. He explains that the conduct of the gendarmes was due to the interruption of the telegraph from Teheran; false reports of anarchy in Teheran, which was alleged to have been taken and burned by the Russians; and of fighting between the Russians and gendarmes and Persian Cossacks.

The Consul and other British subjects at Shiraz were taken to the mountains.

It appears that prior to their departure, the Turkish and German diplomats had printed appeals to the people and sent circulars to the Governor announcing the approach of German troops towards Teheran and the departure of the Shah and the Government from the capital, accompanied by Turkish, German, and Austrian diplomats, holding Great Britain and Russia responsible for the consequences. Turkish and German agents at Kum are actively continuing their intrigues. Numbers of the Bakhtiari are continually arriving at Teheran.

Reuter learns from a well-informed source that the conspirators at Shiraz cut the telegraph so that communication with Teheran regarding the authenticity of the alleged "orders" from the capital was impossible. The plot failed owing to the loyalty of the Persian Government, which was perfectly realised by Great Britain and Russia, whose relations with Persia were never more satisfactory.

There was every reason to suppose that German-Turkish influence would cause trouble at Hamadan. The Germans doubtless sought to make the most of any feeling due to the non-payment of the troops and may have expected help from the foreign officers.

It is declared in Persian quarters that there is no reason to question the loyalty of Major Edwall, the Swedish officer commanding.

#### BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT.

LONDON, November 24th.

A Foreign Office statement of the Persian situation, after recounting the incidents at Shiraz on the 10th inst., says that the British Consul, three members of the Bank staff, the Telegraph Superintendent, a British merchant, a Cingalese clerk, and the Consular escort of ten Indian sowars were removed to the neighbourhood of Shram, where they are apparently in charge of Herr Wassmuss. The gendarmes hold Kum in the interests of the Germans. They have seized and robbed Lynch's toll-houses, and robbed Russian subjects.

The British Consul at Hamadan, where the gendarmes, under Swedish officers, attacked the Persian Cossacks, left for Kasvin on the 23rd with the British Consul of Kermanshah and the British Colony. These outrages were done in defiance of the Persian Government at the instigation of German agents.

#### RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

LONDON, November 26th.

The Admiralty announces a system of recruiting for deferred service in the Navy similar to that of Lord Derby. Recruits will be divided into groups, firstly, according to whether they are single; secondly, according to age. Groups will be called up as required in the following order:—Young single men; older single men; young married men; older married men.

[Havas Service.]

#### FRENCH STOCK.

French stock now stands at 64.50.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### IMPORTANT AUSTRALIAN MEASURE.

#### POSSIBLE RECRUITS PROHIBITED FROM LEAVING.

MELBOURNE, November 26th.

The Commonwealth has prohibited males of military age from leaving Australia, except on legitimate business.

#### FRENCH "LOAN OF VICTORY."

PARIS, November 26th.

Although subscriptions are to be received for the next 20 days throughout France there were immense crowds all day at the Bank of France anxious to subscribe to the French War Loan, popularly known as the "Loan of Victory."

An official of the Finance Ministry said that the figures were already amazing, and the result would surpass anything hitherto attained in France.

#### WAR AND HOUSE RENTS.

#### INCREASES TO BE RESTRICTED.

LONDON, November 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long introduced a war measure to restrict the increase in the rent of small dwellings. He said that there had been bitterness, especially in some of the munition areas, on account of the high rents owing to the inevitable shortage of houses. The Bill would apply particularly to the populous districts, and the general standard would be the pre-war rent.

#### UNITED NATIONAL PRAYER.

LONDON, November 26th.

The Lord Mayor of London has sent a letter to the Mayors and Provosts in which he says that, with the approval and cordial sympathy of the King and the representative head of the Churches he had decided to invite his fellow-countrymen to join in united National prayer on the 2nd January.

The general observance of this unique ceremony will be greatly encouraged if a corporate effort is made by the authorities of the various towns. He himself invites the Corporation of London to attend St. Paul's Cathedral on the 2nd January.

#### CALCUTTA AMBULANCE CARS.

LONDON, November 26th.

The Queen inspected at Buckingham Palace 25 ambulance cars subscribed for by Calcutta residents. After the inspection Sir John Hewitt and Sir Dunlop Smith and Messrs. McLeod, Monteath, Shorrocks, Paul, Knight, and Woolcott were presented to Her Majesty, who expressed her cordial appreciation of the excellent equipment of the cars and the generosity and patriotism of the people of Calcutta.

#### ALIEN ENEMIES IN INDIA.

LONDON, November 26th.

In the House of Commons Sir E. Cornwall asked why the Raj were sending Herr Schuyler, the manager of Ernst Hausen's, to Germany instead of internment him. Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he expected information regarding the case shortly.

#### MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

LONDON, November 26th.

The *Gazette* announces that Mr. Winston Churchill has been restored to the establishment of the Oxfordshire Hussars.

#### MR. CHURCHILL'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, November 26th.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He remains in his office of Postmaster-General, retaining his seat in the Cabinet.

#### WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, November 26th.

Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Austen Chamberlain attended a meeting of the War Council to-day.

#### GENEROUS CANADA.

#### TO EQUIP A HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED RUSSIANS.

OTTAWA, November 26th.

The Dominion Government's offer of \$50,000 to equip a hospital for the Russian wounded has been accepted by the Tsar.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### I.C.S. DIFFICULTIES.

#### DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, November 26th.

In the House of Lords there was a brief discussion on the Indian Civil Service Bill. The discussion was commenced by Sir John Rees, who moved an amendment having the effect of enabling the appointment during the war of candidates who had served with the forces of the Crown. In moving the amendment Sir John Rees said he gathered that Mr. Chamberlain did not intend to make appointments under the Bill during the war. Thus, there seemed to be a disparity between the objects of the Bill and the expressed intentions of the Secretary of State. He himself was anxious that such appointments should be made. There must be many candidates who were invalided home and unfit for further service, but who were well suited for sedentary duties in the Indian Civil Service. The amendment applied outside the one fourth, both to Indians and Europeans. There were many gallant Indian gentlemen fighting for us who, by educational qualifications, were quite equal to the class who now carried on these appointments.

Mr. Chamberlain said his reason for not desiring to make appointments under the Bill during the war was that until the length and effects of the war were known it was most difficult to frame regulations for men who served with the forces. He did not want to frame regulations under which a selection would be made during the war, or to make such selections. The object of the Bill was to preserve, as far as possible under extraordinary conditions, the ordinary rights of competitors, both Indian and European. If the same conditions were laid down for both there would be very different results. It would be unfair to the Indians to impose conditions which circumstances beyond their control might prevent them fulfilling. There must be special provisions for them. The amendment would not produce the effect upon which Sir J. D. Rees laid the greatest stress, and an emergency measure of this kind was not a suitable occasion for changing the whole basis of entry into the Civil Service. The amendment was withdrawn, and the Bill passed its third reading without amendment.

#### EXPORT OF COTTON WOOL PROHIBITED.

LONDON, November 24th.

The *Gazette* announces that the export of cotton wool and cotton wadding has been totally prohibited.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

#### PEKING FOREIGN GUARDS.

PEKING, November 26th.

The Foreign Guards have abandoned wearing sidearms.

#### NAVY MINISTER LEAVES FOR SOUTH CHINA.

PEKING, November 26th.

The Minister for the Navy is leaving for the south to inspect the defences.

#### THE LATE ADMIRAL TSENG.

PEKING, November 26th.

There were impressive scenes this afternoon on the arrival of the body of Admiral Tseng by special train from Tientsin. A Guard of Honour was waiting on the platform of the Chien Min Station. The coffin, which was enveloped in a rich crimson cloth, was deposited on a huge funeral chair, provided by the President and borne by 60 bearers. The President's two eldest sons met the coffin. Shortly before 2 o'clock the procession moved to the Temple of Agriculture.

The route was laid with yellow sand. There were many wreaths from the Foreign Ministers. Flags were flown at half-mast, and martial law was proclaimed for the occasion. The Minister for the Navy was instructed to offer sacrifices to the Temple of Agriculture.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

#### RESTORATION OF MONARCHY.

PEKING, November 26th.

The Bureau of Grand Ceremonies recommend Edicts announcing the Enthronement Oath by the Emperor, and summoning men of ability from their retirement to serve the Government, and giving decorations to officials identified with the movement.

#### CAN GERMANY BE STARVED OUT?

#### SEA POWER AND ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

[BY ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIAN BRIDGE, G.C.B.]

Few things are more extraordinary than the persistent vitality of the people who are convinced that they are in possession of a secret for ending a war, so to speak, at a blow. No demonstration that they have left out of consideration some essential condition will shake their erroneous conviction. They may cease to importune; but a fresh crop of equally confident devisers of some infallible method of ending hostilities victoriously springs up at once in their place.

The method which they propose for adoption is usually based on the use of some material—a huge gun, a violent explosive compound, an immensely destructive torpedo or mine, an unsinkable man-of-war. With scarcely an exception they do not work out any details of their proposed device, but merely furnish a very sketchy and vague outline. It is of some practical importance, in the circumstances of the moment, to ascertain why it is that the people in question are always with us. They have that kind of mental capacity which does not allow them to see the wood for the trees. Their mental vision is so filled with some particular object of military or naval equipment that they cannot discern the circumstances which limit the employment of it.

This explains why it is that we are so often told that the present war is not like any other war. Some of its details, no doubt, are novel; and unless we perceive that it is only some details which are really novel we are likely to be grievously misled. Indeed, many have been misled already into believing that the war was going to be short; whereas due consideration of all the conditions would have enforced recognition of the virtual certainty that it was going to be long. We were told, indeed, we are still told, to look at all the novelties—the aircraft, the submarine boat, the underwater mine, the new torpedo with its greatly increased power. Yet, except as regards development, not one of these was really a novelty.

EARLY USE OF AIRCRAFT. Aircraft had been used with success by the Italians in the Libyan campaign. Underwater mines had caused damage to an enemy's ships as far back as 1854; and had been repeatedly employed with striking results in the American Civil War. Also, in that latter contest, now more than fifty years ago, the submarine boat had been employed and had shown that it could destroy a hostile man-of-war. The locomotive torpedo had formed part of the equipment of navies for more than forty years, during which it was continually undergoing development. It is much the same as regards the war on land. The trench warfare which seems so novel repeats the experience of Grant and Lee's campaigns near Richmond. The difference is in the scale, which, in the present contest, is immensely larger than in the earlier.

We have, all the same, been brought face to face with one undoubted novelty, which—though often mentioned—is hardly ever credited with its real significance. We did not expect—and we need not be ashamed of not having expected—that the Germans would turn out to be dishonourable and ferocious barbarians. We made no provision against the cold-blooded murder of unarmed men, women, and children, and other horrors which the Germans alone perpetrate. The plunder and drowning of fishermen and the drowning of non-combatant merchant seamen were indeed novelties; but what has been their efficiency? Our merchant ships increase in number and tonnage; the numbers of entries and clearances at our ports, if due allowance is made for the absence of shipping employed by the Government, seem likely to beat all previous records.

A SUBSIDIARY METHOD. This throws into conspicuous relief the oft-repeated demonstration of the efficacy of sea-power. The weaker Navy tries to bring economic pressure on the enemy country by cutting off its sea-borne supplies and interrupting its general maritime commerce. The attempt has always failed, and has never failed more notably than it has when made by the Germans of late. The stronger navy, that is to say, the possessor of sea-power, has always been able—as has happened in this war—to sweep its enemy's commerce from the ocean. The recent activity of British submarines in the Baltic has seriously hampered German maritime trade, in contrast with the insignificant effect on our trade of the action of German submarines.

This is likely to encourage people who, in spite of all belligerent history, believe that economic pressure based on superior sea-power will soon end a war to persist in their belief. The fact is that economic pressure never has ended a great war. It probably would do so if continued long enough; but its operation is very slow. It operates so slowly that military action finishes the contest before the economic pressure forces one side to give in. The latter pressure ought to be exerted and never relaxed; but it must be looked upon as only a subsidiary belligerent method. Economic pressure exerted through sea-power will usually involve neutrals in its sphere of influence; and the belligerent who can employ it effectively will, from time to time have to consider whether the advantage expected from any particular employment of it will outweigh inconveniences that may arise from the estrangement of neutrals who believe that their interests have been impaired.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.



# BAD BREATH.

THE TONGUE IS THE INDEX.

Your breath is foul. You do not perceive it yourself. You are like a person who is always among the oils and varnishes—you get used to what is to many people a most obnoxious smell. It is most disagreeable to those with whom you come in contact. A slight Headache, a Bad Breath, and a Coated Tongue, are the first symptoms of Stomachic Disease. Take time by the forelock, and intercept its germination; arrest the germs ere they develop into disease. A pill in time may save days of suffering. Look at your tongue in the looking glass every night and morning, and if it is at all discoloured, take a couple of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They will remove the objectionable matter from the stomach, regulate the system, and sweeten the breath. One or two of these pills taken once or twice a week will ensure a well-regulated system, fortified against all disease.

DR. MORSE'S  
**INDIAN ROOT PILLS**  
FOR THE LIVER

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Drops, and Bloatedness, and for Female Affections.

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

## A truth which nobody denies

is, that the maturing of whisky by time and nature cannot be hurried. Only by years in bond can it acquire the mellowness for which

**JOHNNIE WALKER**

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JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label,  
Over 6 years old.  
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To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

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FERRIN, COOPER & Co., Tientsin.  
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY, LTD.,  
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JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.,  
C.9 Scotch Whisky Distillers, Glenrobert, Scotland.



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Still going strong.

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ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

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"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—Vide Lancet.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.  
**VETARZO** BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other causes. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.  
**VETARZO** BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it. Not can its marvelous properties ever be equaled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling disease, and what is more, it is a powerful tonic, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOT'S, CASH, CHEMISTS.

## MUNITION WORKERS WITH FIGHTING FORCES.

"SPARE NO EFFORT"

GOLDIERS CANNOT BELIEVE TRADE-UNIONISTS' WORDS EVERY TIME.

A party of munition workers that recently visited our armies in France and Flanders, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, has presented to the Parliamentary Munitions Committee, the following report, which has been communicated to publication.

Having been accorded by the Government the privilege of visiting our comrades at the front, we think it well to record our experience and impressions. Details are of necessity omitted, but the conclusions we express are founded, not on one or two, but on large numbers of instances.

The military authorities received us with every courtesy, and gave us every facility for seeing things for ourselves and talking freely with officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, who, like ourselves, eagerly seized the opportunity. We saw the fighting forces at work at every point, from firing-line to the rear, and individual batteries firing on the front; we noted the movements of aircraft while being shelled, and examined with interest details of trench work and mining.

A BAND OF BROTHERS.

At every point we were struck with the very fine relationship between officers and the rank-and-file. This war has made them a band of brothers working wholeheartedly together for the common cause, and the cordiality with which we were everywhere received, and the many references made to the mutual interdependence of fighter and worker, were most cheering and encouraging.

On the other hand, we feel bound to mention the bitter and widespread resentment of officers and men at the front at the constant appearance in certain newspapers of articles disparaging the efforts that the country is making. Men who have endured, and will endure, the worst hardships of campaigning with the positive cheerfulness of what they are doing out there, and what the civil population is doing at home, to carry on the war. Faults there may be, but the very strong general feeling was often expressed in this way:

"We are all doing our best. Why can't these people cease their perpetual grumbling? No one grumbles out here. To urge greater effort is one thing, but to deny the tremendous efforts already made is quite different and only makes us angry. It does not deceive us. We see what is sent out, and know what it means to supply it, and we see how the supply improves and increases. Who are these people who assume the position of critics?"

Many fighting trade unionists spoke to us in this way. "We are trade unionists working alongside non-unionists, long hours, for little pay, and under war conditions. If we are to believe the only papers we get, the trade unionists at home are in the wrong every time. We can't be in the wrong every time. We know what we were before the war, we haven't changed; our mates can't have changed. The trade unionist out here is not the worst man; he's one of the best. Why do the papers keep saying that unionists in England are slackers?"

INDIGNATION AT STOPPAGES.

On these points we appeal to the workers to disregard all carping; to remember that the job has got to be done by them and the men at the front; to do their very best, and take no notice of croakers. Having said this we may mention deficiencies. We wish, not to lecture, but to state the facts and invite our fellow-workers to consider, as we shall ourselves in all seriousness, after what we have seen, and what can be done to remedy defects and remove them.

Industrial stoppages, for no matter what motive cause great indignation. Our troops feel that while they toil and fight under the full stress of modern military conditions it is wicked and wrong for anyone to impede their supplies. Every course of action, whether by employers or men, that results in a limited output is regarded with the same detestation. A mutual interchange of views and our own first-hand statements of what is actually being done in our own trades at home, did much to reduce the facts to their proper proportions, but though we avoided exaggeration and exposed it wherever we found that it had been at work, we feel bound to appeal to everyone without exception to give their best efforts and maintain such a report that the results will sustain the wants of the men at the front.

Next as regards sufficiency of supplies. At one point we were told, "We want more of this"; at another "more of that." Then in the trenches we were told, "We want more galvanized iron to make roofs, and more 'extended metal' to hold up the sides," and again "more cable for communications."

CALL FOR MORE SHELLS.

But all the time and everywhere we were told, "We want more shells, and in particular high-explosive shells." We were not merely told these things; we could see for ourselves, and we are placing the matter before the proper authorities. We wish also to bring it home to everyone who either is working, or could work, on munitions that literally no effort ought to be spared to increase all supplies. The war has become a war of munitions. The enemy's trenches are so deep, and his barbed wire entanglements and other defences are so enormously strong, that the shell fire to destroy them must be not merely great but overwhelming.

If the defences are not thoroughly breached and the trenches are not literally shattered with high explosive shells, our attacking parties will suffer the most in storming them, and the need for shells, even in that one attack, is not then over; when the enemy is driven out into the open, shrapnel is required; our men in the new position need protecting against counter-attacks by a

certain of shell-fire; the enemy's guns or aircraft operating against them must be harassed incessantly; and before they again advance to the attack their way must again be opened by shell-fire. It is obvious that in such circumstances the supply of shells must be not merely liberal but unlimited.

This, in short, is what we feel concerning all munitions. Our troops need an absolutely limitless supply of every article that the best military experience suggests as necessary in modern warfare.

BOTH QUANTITY AND QUALITY.

As regards the German position in this respect, we need only say that we were repeatedly told, and could also see for ourselves, that their expenditure of shells was out of all proportion to ours. Their supplies must be enormous. The reasonless way in which they shelled one well-known town is an example, and not the most remarkable that was impressed on us.

Next as to quality. Here again we are stating the details to the proper authority, and can give only our general conclusion, which is as follows: All imported supplies require most careful inspection; all work by unskilled labour needs close skilled supervision; and it is absolutely incumbent on every munition worker, no matter how skilled, to use the most unrelenting vigilance to secure that all he does is perfect, down to the smallest detail. To give only one illustration: A faulty shell is not merely wasted; if it does not explode, it may nullify a whole series of range-finding operations, and if it explodes at the wrong time, it may either kill our own troops or burst the gun and destroy the detachment that fired it.

ADMIATION FOR OUR MEN.

As regards both quantity and quality it was everywhere admitted that there had been very great improvement. At one point we waited with some troops while our big guns in the rear shelled the enemy heavily, and the men revelled exultingly in the thought that our turn had come. Again we watched the shelling by trench mortars of certain entanglements, and saw with interest and satisfaction their destruction.

THE BALKANS POSITION.

AN UNVARNISHED STATEMENT.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., in an address at the Services Club on the situation in the Balkans, said that the importance of the situation could not possibly be exaggerated. The events which were taking place in the Balkans meant that Germany intended to crush the resistance of Serbia, and get into contact through Bulgaria, with Turkey. What that would involve would be unlimited munitions for the Turks in the Dardanelles.

Our position in the Dardanelles was difficult enough already. It was far more difficult than the Press Censorship and the smooth words of the Government allowed the people of this country to believe. The one great mitigation of our difficulties there was that while the Turks could cover the whole of the positions our men occupied by shell fire, they had not got many shells to fire. If once the Germans established contact with Turkey by breaking down the resistance of Serbia we should have to face a new situation in which the Turks would have unlimited ammunition to fire at our men. In the next place, the Turks would have rifles and ammunition for troops whom they could not now arm. They would be able to send reinforcements to Macedonia and to the troops who might make a second attack upon Egypt.

He supposed that at this moment there were from half to three-quarters of a million Turks who could be turned into soldiers if only the rifles and guns of this year or the beginning of next year, when the German resources in men were beginning to fail, new Turkish troops would be ready to take the field. This was much more serious for us than for any of our Allies; for Egypt, Macedonia, and even India might be open to the unlimited passage of German agents, guns, and Turkish troops.

As part of the military side there was another matter. It would be an enormous advantage to Germany to obtain contact with Turkey, because it would reduce at once the advantage we had from the control of the seas, by which we were able to establish our blockade and to keep out certain essential supplies of foodstuffs and raw material. The Bulgarian and Turkish harvests would become available for Germany. In Asia Minor she would be able to tap vast mineral resources; and in the north-eastern corner of Serbia she would be able to use an important copper mine. From Mesopotamia she would be able to get cotton by the time our much-belated cotton contraband policy began to take effect.

"LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN."

The Berlin Lokalanzeiger publishes a protest against the increasing rudeness of the Berlin shopkeepers to their customers. They seem to have been infected by the war-time manners of the Prussian soldier. According to the Lokalanzeiger, a lady complaining of the quality of some hosiery got the answer, "My good woman, don't you know that there is war on?" To which the lady replied, "You seem to think I am a young man, that I am alone." A shop girl selling soap is described as saying to a discontented customer, "You may think God that you have got any soap at all. We are at war, and if you don't like it, you can leave it." The Lokalanzeiger also says that shopkeepers are adopting a heartening tone in their correspondence.

## THE ENJOYABLE SIDE OF THE WAR.

ENGLAND'S NEW MOOD.

[BY G. W. PRICE.]

There is a new mood in England. To appreciate it fully your experience of the English people under war conditions needs to be limited, like mine, to two or three visits to London since the campaign began.

Each time there was something different in the atmosphere. In the early winter last year the hide-the-weak-folk caused a vague and wild optimism to prevail. "Russia's steam roller," "Dig them out like rats," "Joffre can break through any time," "Joffre can break through any time," "Over in June," "Germany's starving"—no one had grasped the elemental conditions of the war; few could read a map or did if they could. The result was a rash, unstable, rather nervous hopefulness. You came back six months later, in May. By that time facts were leaking out; every one sober and gloomy, with their nerves on edge and ready to find a vent for their uneasiness in abusing anybody who ventured to suggest remedies for the shortcomings which had become unpleasantly apparent.

And now? By now the English have evolved a fresh mood—in a sober, fierce kind of way they have begun to enjoy the war.

It is not through cynicism or callousness that the nation has adopted this new temper. Two of the chief characteristics of the English are a sporting and an inborn sense of justice. Both feelings are appealed to by the war, and the same sort of grim pleasure is found in fighting the Germans as a man takes in punching the head of a cat who has insulted the girl to whom he is engaged.

Slow to alter are the moods of the English. It took about a year for the race to realise just what the war meant, what it was being fought for, and how formidable it was, and the same time was needed for them to get over the discomfort and irritation of having to change some of their conservative habits of life.

But all that is accomplished now, and like a runner who has comfortably got his second wind, the English are settling down into their stride for a long distance race—and rather enjoying the contest. Moreover, everyone is immediately relieved to find how much less terrible than was always expected the non-military side of the war has turned out to be. Bread riots, strikes, and revolutions, whole cities smashed to bits by Zeppelins, bomb and arson outrages by spies, were the least of the horrors that need to be prophesied for the very first weeks of a general European war. Yet the astonishing fact is that in no matter what belated country you go to, the organism of society seems to support this huge exorcism of war—for all that it is a great tumour draining the strength of the body politic—without any considerable perceptible change in the everyday life of the people.

How many men do you meet whose standards of life have been really greatly altered so far by the war? Incomes have fallen in countless cases; of course, but what an extraordinary and even unsuspected reserve of financial strength the middle classes have revealed! As for the workers, there can be no denying that in very many trades they are having the most prosperous times in memory. But apart altogether from the negative kind of enjoyment that comes from finding that a disaster is not as bad as you expected, there is a whole series of circumstances about the war that are agreeable in a positive and very real way.

The economising, for instance. Was there anything that embittered more lives in the old pre-war days than the constant galling struggle to keep an income level beyond what was an income would bear? Trying to make £300 do the work of £500, to spin out two thousand a year as far as three, to keep a motor-car on a pony-trap income simply made life miserable for hundreds and hundreds of people who would never have admitted it. But they were in the toils; the cog wheels of the old social machine had seized them and drawn them in.

Well, all that nightmare system has gone by the board. It's not good form to be anything but economical now—though most people are far more moderate in following the fashion of economy than they were in imitating that of extravagance. Doing without new clothes, travelling third instead of first—there's no hardship in such things if the other fellow is doing them. In fact, they are rather pleasant, for though we don't like to confess it, most of us have a secret satisfaction in saving money.

There is, indeed, the sacred and bitter grief of those who have lost the men they loved: That can never be altered in this world. But they themselves will admit to you that there are two things that make the tragedy more bearable than it could have been if their loss had come before the war. One, naturally enough, is the splendid cause for which the lives dear to them were freely given, and the other is the general way in which their burden is shared by almost everyone.

But apart from these personal sorrows, society as a whole in England is, unmistakably better for the time it is experiencing. We are getting back to first principles, shaking off scores of silly little prejudices that seemed riveted like shackles upon us. Class mingles more freely with class, or rather the artificial distinctions between the old social classes have been weakened and dimmed in many different ways under the stress of war. Shop assistants have become officers, earl's sons have become troopers; the millionaire's wife goes to comfort the bricklayer's wife and is comforted by her in return, for their husbands were in the same regiment and fell fighting as comrades side by side. A great many of those stupid social customs that everyone has detected but no one dared to disobey have simply disappeared. Who goes calling

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## BALKAN STRATEGY.

## BULGARIA AT WAR.

[BY THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

The ultimatum of the Allies to Bulgaria and consequent outbreak of war with that kingdom has profoundly modified the military problems of the war. So long as the attitude of Bulgaria was doubtful the hope was justified that an important victory of the Allies in any one of the theatres of war in France, Russia, or Gallipoli might induce Ferdinand to throw his lot in with them. Owing to their geographical position the Bulgarians have from the beginning held the key of the situation in the Balkans, for Turkey could not have successfully resisted our attack had the Bulgarians joined us, nor would even the capture of the Dardanelles by the British settle the fate of Turkey so long as Bulgaria remained hostile to us and undefeated.

But even more important problems depended upon Bulgaria's decision. Since Bulgarian territory separates both Roumania and the States of the Central Powers from the Allied Forces in the Aegean and Constantinople, the Bulgarian railways have been the only thoroughfare by which the Turks could receive succour and munitions from Germany. In fact, Bulgaria was essential to our enemies if they hoped to link up their dominions and communicate with their allies. Moreover, the central position of Bulgaria gives most important advantages to her army when operating against any of her neighbours. The strength of this central position led the Bulgarians to rash extremes in 1913, when they plunged into war with the other States of the Balkan League, but it was not until both Turkey and Roumania marched 500,000 men to their assistance that Serbia and Greece vanquished the stubborn mountaineers of the Eastern Balkans. In July, 1913, more than a million field troops were converging to attack Sofia.

**BULGARIANS AND TURKS.**  
The autumn campaign of 1912 gives trustworthy data on which to found an estimate of the Bulgarian army. It was rapidly mobilised, assembled, and marched to the invasion of Thrace. The battles of Kirk Kilisse and Lule Burgas proved that the Bulgarians could fight with unexpected dash and determination; but that their troops were deficient in technical training, the majority of their regimental officers lacked higher military education, and the close co-operation between artillery and infantry upon which offensive tactics against a first-class opponent depends was not observable. The Turkish divisions were demoralised, badly led, and only half-organised when they were rushed off their feet by the impetuous onslaught of the Bulgarians; but when the Turkish army had rallied and entrenched itself behind the lines of Chatalja it successfully repulsed the Bulgarian assaults with very heavy loss, even as it has successfully met our attacks in Gallipoli.

The events of this campaign, moreover, were confirmed by the brief struggle between the Bulgarians and their quondam allies. Once more it was demonstrated that an army with the composition and training of the Balkan forces can fight better than it can manoeuvre under modern conditions, and that to take the offensive on a grand scale is too delicate a task for lightly trained troops, deficient in artillery and educated officers. In the forthcoming struggle, however, the German officers sent to Sofia are sure to do their best to supplement the deficiencies, such as they are, of their newly ally, and to exploit to the full his many valuable fighting qualities.

**THE DANUBE FRONTIER.**  
Although Bulgaria dominates the Balkan situation by her central position, yet this fact, together with the well-known characteristics of her people, have earned for her the fear, jealousy, and hatred of the surrounding States. Even the Roumanians fear her southern neighbours, and were right glad of the chance in 1913 of diminishing their territory and power. The Treaty of Bucharest increased the strip of Bulgarian soil which has been annexed to Roumania south of the Danube delta, thus giving some facilities for transferring Roumanian troops to the southern bank of the great river, whence they turn the Bulgarian defences.

The Danube itself forms a valuable frontier line and barrier. It is nearly a mile wide. The Bulgarian shore dominates the Roumanian almost throughout its course, and the problem of crossing this stream with troops and their communications is complicated by the fact that after a spell of wet weather the river usually overflows its Roumanian bank, and may ruin the bridge of boats or, at any rate, necessitate in a few hours its extension by half a mile. This barrier of the Danube is an all-important factor in the relations between Bulgaria and Roumania, but for the present the wide river is a strong argument for letting one another alone.

**THE BONE OF CONTENTION.**  
As between the Powers of the Quadruple Entente, and Bulgaria the immediate bone of contention is the main line of railway which follows the valley of the Vardar to Uskub, thence turning north-eastward towards Nish. The advances of the Bulgarian second army has already brought its advanced guard to within striking distance of the coveted line, and sharp fighting for its possession is to be expected shortly. To attempt to forestall the issue of these operations without good information as to the state of the Serbian army and the troops which the Allies have been successful in conveying to the new theatre of operations would be futile. It may, however, be said that in these regions, more even than elsewhere, possession is nine points of the law. To defend with tenacity will be an easier rôle than to attack. All transport will be difficult; the deployment and supply of large forces costly and arduous. In fact the army and its commander which undertakes the subjugation of a Balkan State and its dour defenders has underwritten a very formidable engagement. It took a million soldiers to disarm Bulgaria in July, 1913; the Austrians utterly failed last winter to overrun Serbia. It would seem, therefore, that Balkan programmes should err on the side of modesty if at all.

## RUSSIA'S OLD TEACHERS.

## WARFARE OF ORIENTAL ORIGIN.

[BY LT. COL. ROUSTAM BEK IN THE "DAILY EXPRESS."]

There exists a belief that not Russian arms but Russian frost was the cause of the misfortune of Napoleon. Very much could certainly be said on that subject, though Borodino is the best illustration that the Russian army, even in those days, had its military value. But supposing that the great Napoleon owed his defeat to the severe climate of Russia, even then the fact remains that he was beaten, and beaten strategically, and in consequence lost not only the campaign, but also his throne. The most perfect army in the world, though fully supplied with ammunition, can in certain topographical circumstances be absolutely paralysed in action, and inevitably fated to perish.

**THE DAWN OF HISTORY.**  
The use of space has been always a basic thought of the Russian strategists, and this method of warfare was adopted by the Russians from the Mongols. Such a strategy existed in China for many centuries B.C., and a small nation called "the nation of a hundred families" became great as the Chinese Empire after a thousand years of permanent struggles with neighbouring tribes and nomads. When the great Genghis Khan came to invade Europe his enormous army (I call it an army because it was splendidly organised and supplied) was divided in several sections under trusted lieutenants, and Genghis Khan when he started the advance knew very well where he was going. The brilliant reconnaissance of his cavalry was his searchlight for his future movement, and his strategy was based on the space which his army left behind him.

Each country which was crossed by that gigantic army was reorganised according to the ideas of the invaders, and though the conquered population were allowed home rule, they were forced to pay an annual tribute to the conquerors with cattle and foodstuffs in order to ensure the supply of the invaders in case of retreat. He who will attack must be ready for a retreat, and this must be done in such a way that no disorganisation can touch the retreating army, because every strategic retreat is a temporary step backward in order to renew the offensive more swiftly and vigorously than before.

The Russians were for about 900 years under the yoke of the Mongols (Tatars), but they had their own princes, who were often at war with each other. This did not, however, break the unity of the Russian nation, and, indeed, improved their military ability.

**TARTARS' METHODS.**  
The close connection with the invaders for 900 years led to the adoption by the Russians of many Oriental customs, as well as the principles of strategy brought by the Mongols from Asia.

Advance, if possible followed by a fierce attack on the enemy, in order to destroy his country and to inflict as severe losses as possible on the enemy, then a strategic retreat for concentration purposes, and again a new offensive, until the enemy be exhausted—thus did the Mongols in the past; so are the Russians doing at present.

If China, after being attacked for centuries by Europeans and by Japan, still exists and even presents a serious danger, it is the result of her extraordinarily skilful strategy. All Chinese generals as long as possible avoid the enemy, and it has never been an easy task to find them and to force them to accept a battle. Consequently the main Chinese army has never been engaged, and the partial defeat of it was considered by the enemy as a decisive victory, when it was in reality only a small tactical success of the aggressors without any great political or strategic importance for China.

In quite similar geographical circumstances is Russia. It is very curious that the Chinese strategists never paid attention to fortresses, and China had scarcely a fortified town. The great Chinese Wall was never constructed to protect the country from an invasion, and certainly it could not stop one. It presented only a certain barrier against nomads.

As a matter of fact, it was a protected strategic route along the Chinese frontier connected by various roads with Peking. The Chinese strategists paid great attention to roads and communications, and if we cannot find a single trace of fortresses in all China, canals and routes of strategic importance can be noticed everywhere, and planned in a very skilful manner. When I was in China I very much admired their network of canals and roads, which some times forced me to forget the lack of railway communication.

**PEASANT RIGHTS.**  
The extraordinary mixture of old Oriental principles introduced by the Mongols, added to the intellectual progress of the west and the very original and traditional culture of the Russian nation, produce such a country as Russia is to-day, where a knight—"bogatir"—is a symbol not of the aristocracy only but even of every peasant.

Ilya Mourometz, or Ilya of Mourom, whose name has been given to a most powerful type of omnibus aeroplane which is a terror of the German Zeppelins, was a simple labourer of the Russian people, and even to understand the Russian, to grasp their strategy, would do well to read a good history of Russia, and also make the acquaintance of the Russian legendary epoch.

The war with Germany has done good for Russia. The Russian nation realised to what a catastrophe German influence was bringing the country, and the Russian people has resolved to deliver the country from the German yoke, as was done in the past in regard to the Tartars. Led by Czar and Grand Duke as in old historical times, and having as senior generals sons of the people like Ivanoff and Alexieff, the Russian army has based its strategy on the old principles of the great generals in the past, using the tactics of the German tutors for the modern method of warfare. The Russians knew well that, technically, their enemy was stronger than they were themselves, and they have their own remedy against this foe. The land is their faithful ally, and the "little mother" winter was always the best friend of the Russian soldier.

## BRITISH NAVY AND ITS WORK.

## PANIC IN THE BALTIC.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

The dramatic incidents in the Baltic are a reminder of the dominating influence which the British Fleet is exerting on the course of the war. Our command of the Baltic to-day, owing to the successes which British submarines have obtained, is for the moment at any rate, almost as complete as that in the outer seas. And it was in the Baltic that the Germans thought they had some water which they could use!

From much which is being written, and more which is being said, it might be imagined that sea-power was proving a negligible factor, except in so far as it is enabling the Allies to use the seas freely for the purpose of transporting soldiers and supplies—supplies both for the troops and for the civil populations of the Allied countries. That is, of course, a fallacy and a dangerous one. This is a European, and a Continental European, war and a world war, because the British Navy has deserved it so.

**PRESSURE OF SEA POWER.**  
Navies, like the mills of the gods, grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. In the early period of the war it was not to be expected that a nation as highly organised economically as the Germans would at once feel the effects of the siege. Austria was, also, in a condition to sustain her population in fair comfort for a time. Both had prepared for the war. But no amount of organisation can, in the long run, protect the enemies from the influence which naval power is quietly and persistently exerting.

The economic condition of the German population is revealed in some disclosures which have recently been made. While some things are unobtainable, it is admitted that food prices generally have nearly doubled, and, in addition, there is an increase in the price of coal, gas, and petroleum of from 30 to 40 per cent, while in the case of boots and clothes the rise has been twice as great. The population of Germany is feeling the strain of the war, with what results on German policy we shall learn in due course, for no Government can permanently muzzle a vast population in a state of misery. In Austria-Hungary the conditions are worse. No one can form an adequate conception of the straits to which the Turks have been reduced; at any rate, the Turks are neither thrifty nor organised. Our enemies are feeling the effects of sea power, and it need not be doubted that this, as much as the change in the military situation on the East and West fronts, has led Germany into her new adventure in the Balkans. The German civil population is living on hope, long deferred; therefore, it has been decided to raise fresh hopes. Germany's external credit has gone, and her internal credit depends on hopes.

**GERMANY WITHOUT THE SEA.**  
The conclusion as to the sufferings of the Germans rests on solid foundations. Lichtenberger, no mean authority, in his study of "The Evolution of Modern Germany," published two years ago, made the following remarkable statement, in confirmation of the conclusions set forth by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz in his famous Memorandum:—"It is a well-known fact that since 1885 and 1889 the imports of Germany have exceeded her exports, and to such an extent that in 1900 her imports reached 5,835,000,000 marks, whilst her exports only reached 4,550,000,000, thus showing an excess in the imports of 1,285,000,000 marks. Now, what do these figures prove? First of all, that Germany is to-day an industrial country, no longer living on the produce of her own soil, but on the industry of her inhabitants. Political economists have calculated that if Germany wished to produce from her own soil the food-stuffs and raw material necessary for her own consumption and for her own industry, she would require a territory at least twice or three times as large as that of the present empire, and this exclusive of tropical products, such as spices, coffee, and cotton, which her geographical position prevents her from growing. "It is thus obvious that the present population of the German empire could not exist if it were not in a position to procure an enormous quantity of foreign goods, the production of which would require an extent of territory which Germany does not at present possess."

According to the latest figures, Germany's net imports of live animals amounted to £12,000,000, of food to £105,000,000, and of raw materials to £172,000,000. These were paid for in part by exports of manufactured goods, and of capital, and by shipping services, which have all been stopped, or practically stopped, by the British Fleet.

**ANOTHER STAGGERING BLOW.**  
During the early period of the war British sea-power, which is a tremendous economic weapon of offence, was employed at considerably less than its full strength; whether the policy was wise or the reverse, at least the consideration shown to neutral traders gained for us many friends, and friends in war are valuable assets. Germany's submarine piracy forced the pace. Since the Order in Council of March, the Fleet has been acting with less restraint, and with consequent disastrous results to all the enemies, and not to Germany, indeed. During the last few months, the conditions of the siege have become more constrictive, and now Germany cannot even use the Baltic. The screw has been given a further turn.

Since the war opened the Germans have been obtaining limited quantities of goods of one kind and another, and particularly iron ore, from Sweden, and generally have traded freely in Scandinavia. These imports are absolutely essential for the maintenance of her military strength. The British submarines in the Baltic have shown that the sea can be stopped. Owing to the success of the strategy of a maritime power, every day to completion the task on which the Allies are engaged.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

| ADDRESS                              | FROM     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Prathipe, Passenger, Kalori          | Tokio    |
| Maru, c/o Marika                     | Kyoto    |
| Selmes, Grand Hotel                  | Kyoto    |
| Kagakiyane, c/o Matsura              | Dairen   |
| Hotel                                | Amoy     |
| Blau, Hongkong Hotel                 | Shanghai |
| Miss Reed, Hongkong Hotel            | Shanghai |
| Kwangsiangung, Yungking St. Shanghai | Shanghai |
| Burbank Yung, Hongkong               | Peking   |
| and Shanghai Bank                    | Osaka    |
| Fook Hing                            | Amoy     |
| Tsushima                             | Amoy     |
| Matsu, Japanese Consulate            | Tokio    |
| General                              | Tokio    |
| Matsushita, c/o Osaka Shosen Kaisha  | Osaka    |
| Woo, Kwangtai Godown                 | Shanghai |

## CHURCH SERVICES.

**St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.** 1st Sunday in Advent, 28th November, 1915. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Hosanna, Gloria, Credo, Gospel, Epistle, Collect, Prayers, and Blessing. 12.30. Evening Service (6.45 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Hosanna, Gloria, Credo, Gospel, Epistle, Collect, Prayers, and Blessing. 7.30. Evening Service (7.30 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Hosanna, Gloria, Credo, Gospel, Epistle, Collect, Prayers, and Blessing. 8.15. Evening Service (8.15 p.m.). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Hosanna, Gloria, Credo, Gospel, Epistle, Collect, Prayers, and Blessing.

**St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.** 28th November, 1st Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion, after Morning Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Holy Communion, 11.15 a.m. Venite, 28th day by Woodward, J. C. Chant, No. 374. Psalms of the 28th Morning: 119, 124, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

**St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.** 28th November, 1st Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion, after Morning Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Holy Communion, 11.15 a.m. Venite, 28th day by Woodward, J. C. Chant, No. 374. Psalms of the 28th Morning: 119, 124, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 4











